PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,463—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
22nd April	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA.....	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA....	7538	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9550
13th "	MACEDONIA....	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	VICTORIA..	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,207	Chevalier ...	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Comte	4th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,633	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Flaschi.....	29th April 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier.....	27th May "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,151	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 300	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,152	22th Apr. 1905,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM..	T. Rassovich	4,766	9th " "
* † TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,025	9th June 1905.
* † MARIA VALERIE	P. Berborovich	4,247	8th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Solon	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Hanna. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Solch...	6,316	29th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Cawasjee House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th April at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,200 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th April, at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 26th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Bombay, 15th April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	G. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 175
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going viâ Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo.....	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Botaro	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON-Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Horaby Road, No. 19.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGARE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

"PIVERFELL"

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.

SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BOWMAN'S

AT THE . . . . "TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A. M. TO 5 P. M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)	Rs.	3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKEES Ditto	"	30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING--

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON. 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON. December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD November, 11th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON. Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above.....	"	5	0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EASTER 1905.
MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE Just unpacked a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of EASTER SPECIALITIES.

EMPTY EASTER EGGS made of wood, PICTORIAL CARDBOARD, or SATIN which can be filled with SWEETS.

BASKETS, NESTS, GO-CARTS, MOTOR CARS etc., etc. containing CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

A large selection of EASTER EGGS, in Chocolate and fondant, beautifully decorated and filled with SWEETS at Rs. 2 per lb.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (Loss). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and greatly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unrivalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN-DALLAS

OPERA COMPANY

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES

of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London, and under the immediate direction of

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,

FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS (a different Opera each Night).

ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,

and the celebrated Gaiety Troupe of

LADY DANCERS.

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent and will have first choice of seats before the plans are open to the public.

Subscribers names can now be registered at SOUNDY & Co's.

S. S. INKONKA.

I, W. O. MOORE, Master of above Steamer, hereby give notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS contracted by my CREW whilst at this Port.

W. O. MOORE, Master.

Bombay, 15th April, 1905.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1905, at 2 P. M. to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1904.

2.—To sanction a declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy made by the Board as an additional Director of the Company.

4.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th April, 1905.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to 9th May, 1905, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 18th April, 1905 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the Royal Indian Marine Ship "CLIVE," with all stores and fittings that are on board of her, as she now lies in the West Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as a steel and iron screw steamer in 1882; she is 300 feet long, has 45 feet 8 1/4 inches beam and is 2,722·55 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the ship from the Government Dockyard within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 4th April 1905.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF COL. WILLIAM WADDINGTON DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM WADDINGTON, a Retired Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Army (formerly of Figheldean House near Amesbury in the County of Wilts), but late of Milston Rectory in the said County of Wilts, who died at Milston Rectory aforesaid, on or about the 17th day of November, 1904, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of property and credits of the said deceased, were on the 24th day of March, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to LEIGHTON BUCHANAN KER, ESQ., of Bombay, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of CAROLINE WADDINGTON, widow the relict of the said deceased and the sole Executrix named in the said Will of the said deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall come in and obtain Probate of the said Will) granted to her from the said High Court, having effect throughout the province of Bombay, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their Office No. 30 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of April 1905.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—

SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, BOMBAY."

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYABHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 24th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2nd and 3rd May, 1905, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an EXECUTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. A. M. Monteath, who has resigned.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th April, 1905.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS between Bombay (Colaba) to Baroda both inclusive) and certain Stations on this Railway will be issued for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on THURSDAY, 20th FRIDAY, 21st, or SATURDAY 22nd instant, and will be available for completion of the return journey by noon (i. e. 12 o'clock) the following Wednesday the 26th idem.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th April, 1905.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£532,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£532,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade, Road Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalny.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hoagkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,01,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

---

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 85 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LOOK up for JOST'S PATENT PUNKAH MOTOR on another page.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Dejomaad Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW, off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

DE DION ENGINE MOTOR CARS, 12 Cars in stock, different styles to choose reasonable prices.—THANAWALLA & Co. Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

APARTMENT WANTED, by 1st May, furnished or unfurnished by a Gentleman in cheerful family with bathing. Send full particulars to Box No. 3'69A, care of this paper.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects, Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, trained by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1874.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, C. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "C," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers to Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Surveys. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Ranjora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Rare issues charged one Rupee.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,

Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for the BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on receiving £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions,
1 " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "the memory Questions and Answers.
" Verbal Not and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those who go to sea home, for our classes provide to guide up for examination

---

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

121, MEADOWS STREET,

BEHIND OLD BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

1 half plate "Sanderson" Camera with lenses in good order with stand and 2 dark slides and 2 opera glasses.

1 binocular microscope by Beck with 3 objectives, 1 in. 1 4 and 1-6 in. in case.

2 students microscopes with 1in and 1 in objectives in case.

1 380 roof rifle martial action in case and one 380 express rifle with ammunitions.

1 set of electroplated spoons and forks shell pattern in case and 2 travelling wooden trunks.

1 D B S bore gun by G E Lewis, in case with cartridges.

1 D B 577 bore rifle by G E Lewis, in case with cartridges and a lot of loaded and empty cartridges.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents, bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand brougham.

1 light dog-cart.

1 Grey C. B. Mare 8 years old very fast and regularly ridden by a lady.

1 Fox terrier bitch 1 year old.

1 set brown and 1 set black single harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, 2 p. m., the following ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to the trust of Joosub Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, a minor, consisting of gold armlets, necklace, wristlets, bangles, ear-ornaments, silver coat fringes anklets, silk coats, trousers, head covers, embroidered fringes etc.

Also the effects of the late Kessowjee Madoojee consisting of gold neckchain, metal watch and sundry samples.

The above is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the following wearing apparel belonging to the estates of the late Jaljee, widow of Bejanjee Sorabjee Ritchiena alias Motairam, and the late Nawazbai, wife of Bomanjee Rustomjee Mooliaferoz consisting of silk sarrees with gold and silk borders, trousers, silk pieces, shawls, cotton wearing apparel caps blackwood chessie etc,

Also on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Cursed bai N. Patel—

1 gold bordered and 2 silk bordered sarrees, 1 silver bead necklace, 1 gold ring and 1 necklace.

On account and at the risk of Cooverbai C. Bharucha—

5 gold buttons and 1 bangle.

On account and at the risk of Aimai Dadabhoy—

5 gold buttons. 1 ring and 2 small bangles.

On account and at the risk of Bomoan D. Gagrat—

1 gold necklace, 1 watch guard and 2 wristlets.

On account and at the risk of Navazbai M. P. Writer—

8 gold bangles and 1 necklace.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at No 17 Apollo Street, Fort, above Messrs. K.A. Currim and Co., ship Chandlers the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture including a suite of blackwood drawing-room furniture, plated ware crockery and glass ware, a Zanzibar talking parrot good linoleum a carpet of extra strong tatick quality brass staguard lamp, &c, the property of C. HAMILTON Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th April 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following horses and carriages belonging to S. S Nathan, Esq., proceeding to Europe—

1 hand-some strong Europe built park phaeton, convertible into victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong Vienna built miniature circular brougham with brake, in very good order,

1 handsome strong vis-a-vis, made to order, with bicycle wheels, in very good order.

1 pair of dappled-grey Waler pony, geldings both go well and stylishly in single, double harness and tandem, perfectly quiet have been constantly driven by a young Lady.

1 set of electroplate double harness,

1 set of electroplate Hungarian double harness,

1 set of brass mounted single harness,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES &c. &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 18th and WEDNESDAY the 19th, instant, at 1 p.m. each day, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant stores, &c. &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery belts forges, India rubber scrap bearing and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, drums kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, girders zinc scrap cast and wrought iron steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood, tents, locks tyres cut pieces, syphon boxes, earthenware pans, old files, old fire bars, iron tubes, Roofing iron work, C. I. Pipes, stoneware pipes, stocks and dies, copper plates, machinery shaftings angle steel bars and steel plates, Urinals brass, Travelling Hand crane and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

BLAIR'S

GOUT & RHEUMATIC

PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

English-made Woollen and Linen

HORSE CLOTHINGS,

Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,

67, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT POONA;—

FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND

WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST

PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co. BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqrs. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thalping	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10, half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,

BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keoses, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES: I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GU

WOUNDS AND SORES.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS. CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received.
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BEYNON'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

A new cure for Asthma, Catarrh Hay Fever, Influenza, and Ordinary Colds.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Place a teaspoonful on a plate and after having lighted it inhale the vapour arising from it until relief is effected. Be careful not to burn it where there is any draught.

It will be found that relief will be obtained in a very short time.

8 as. per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 14.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 90 15-16 = — 1-8
3 „ Reales ..... 99 1-2 = + 1-4
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 81/7 = — 1-4
3 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 66 1-8 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 3-8 = + 1-8
3 months hence ..... 26 5-16 = + 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 57 1-8 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin „ ..... 20 48 1-2 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·26 1-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1-2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills 2 1-8 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
6 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
4 months, eight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-8 per cent = — 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 1 1-2 per cent = unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 29,000 at 1s 4d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 7-8 sellers tone dull.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 38 1-2 sellers
Brown 35 1-2 value } tone steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 sellers tone steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 9-16 — 1-16.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Ariel.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	30,000
Gold do	80,000
Silver to Hongkong	15,000

In **Liverpool.**—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·24 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports nil. Futures closed easier.

April-May	May-June	June-July
4·06 —3	4·07 —3	4·09 —3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
4·10 —3	4·12 —2	4·13 —2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
4·14 —2	4·14 —3	4·15 —3

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 29,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 4,400 „
Exports to Great Britain ..... 5,000 „
Do. do Continent ..... 23,000 „

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7·35—20
Futures, month of July ..... 7·35—13 }
Do. do. December ..... 7·55—14 } *
* Declined owing to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans.

IN NEW LEANS—
Spot ..... 7 3-8 —1-8
Futures, month of July ..... 7·27 —12
Do. do. October ..... 7·38—11
Tone at close ..... barely steady.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U S Ports ... 169,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports ..... 888,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ..... 528,000 bales

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 14th April, 1905 :—

Cotton	12,916 bales.
Wheat	38,025 cwts.
Linseed	19,880 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,54 „
Gingellyseed	445 „
Poppyseed	866 „
Groundnuts	839 „
Castorseed	721 „
Rice	24,185 „
Myrabollams	1,018 „
Cottonseed	11,795 „
Mowrseed	230 „
Gram	2,275 „
Joowar	11,866 „
Maize	276 „

BOMBAY, APRIL 15.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T. T. 1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand 1s. 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 188
Japan 30 do do 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone
Cash 99-2
1st Settlement ..... 99'0
Money Market, Tone easier,

BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th do 5 do
Bank of Madras do 3rd do 7 do

SEEDS,

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs	a	p
Ready Speculators, buyers	6	8	0
Forward May Sutlah	6	12	0
RAPESEED—Tone steady.			
Brown Dawnpore, Ready ...	6	2	0
Do. Forward May ...	6	3	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	9	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6	10	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	2	0
Forward May	7	3	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	27	8	0
GINGELLYSEED.—Nothing doing.			
Yellow Hingenghat sellers ...	49	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone, firmer more business doing.			
White Delhi ready ...	4	9	0
Do. Do April-May ...	4	9	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—fasy.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 8,000 do

Apl.-May 4·03 —1	May-June 4·03 —1	June-July 4·05 —1
July-Aug 4·08 —1	Aug.-Sept 4·03 —1	Sept.-Oct. 4·09 —1
Oct.-Nov 4·12 —1	Nov-Dec. 4·10 —1	Dec-Jan. 4·11 —1

COTTON.—In sympathy with the sharp fall in prices advised from the American markets this morning, the local market is easier, and prices are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2, lower all round. Buyers, however, are holding off awaiting for the news, and there is only a small business doing in consequence.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	163	151	...	25 April.
Bengals, M, G Ry terms	167	157	...	
Sind-Punjab M G. ...	166	156	...	
Oomrawatee (desepts) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	
Khandeish do. ...	167	161		
Jalgaon do. ...	169	163		
Khundwa do. ...	173	169		
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	179	173	...	
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	188	182	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	184	178	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	191	185	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	202	199	195	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	196	25 May.
Westerns ...	...	...	185	do.

HIGH COURT.—April 17.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1385—Tyabjee D and Co—Abdul Razak and anothers vs The China Mills Ld and others—Tyabjee D and Co B K G and N H and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

191-05—Crawford Band Co—Comptair National D'Escompte de Paris vs yao shun.

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

24-02—Khunderao S and S—Krishna bai widow vs Gopikab i alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co part heard

Long Causes and Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree,

812-04—Matubhai J and M—Tribhowandas N Malvi vs Ghellabhai Manordas—Tyabjee D and Co.

895—04—Matubhai J and M—Tribhowandas N Malvi vs Ghellabhai Manordas—Tyabjee D and Co and E G and W.

21-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Ghellabhai Manordas vs Tribhowandas N Malvi—Matubhai J and N—Part heard.

Motions.
Ordinary Chambers.
Contested Chambers.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent Decree.

527-02—Kanga and P—Gangaram Pranjiwandas and others vs Vaigaichand Savaichand—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Sulleman Behani vs Mahomedbin Abdool Hoosein and another—Mirza and M—Part heard

298-01—Malvi H and M Gangadhar Madhauchand and others vs Ramchandra Beharilal—Part heard.

602-03—Wadia G and Co—Suntokbai vs Rambhavaboo widow and others—Edgelow G and W—J P Dastur for trial of Issues

841-04—Khanderao S and L—Jenabai widow and others vs Hakim Sadumiya Imam Saheb and another—Nadershaand T—For postponement

753-04—In person—Bhanibai widow vs Valjee Khoda and P—K B Mehta.

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandravandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

864-01—M B Chothia Bomonjee Shapoorjee Chothia vs Rustomjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another—Payne and Co

28-05—K J Billimoria Damodar Keroba Dadarkar vs Bhowanishanker B Dadarkar and another—Unwalla and P

249-02—Pestonjee R and K—Khjee Oomersey and others vs Waljee, Mathurdas and others—Raghavaya and B K G and W—T D and Co

747-04—K B Mehta Rustonjee Byramjee Bhathina vs Rustomjee B Bhathina and others—Pestonjee R and K

14-03—Payne and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and others vs Janardhan Sowlaram and others—Dikshit and D—K G and Co

432-03—Brokers M and R—Khodeabai widow vs Hoorbai widow and others—Captain and V

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

432-04—Payne and Co—Ebrahim Rasabhai vs Poonjabai widow and others—Muljee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

199-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Maganlal Jethanand and others vs Hajee Abdul Rehman Sbiraze—Craigie L and O—Part heard

627-4—M B Chothia Ramchandra Megha and Co vs Raghoonath Makoond—Edgelow G and W.

799-04—Dikshit D and S—Bomonjee Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D

830-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Fatmabai vs Abdool Hoosein Kahimudin—Payne and Co and Little and Co—For postponement

842-04—Sorabjee and J—Mahomedally Hasanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M

23-04—Edgelow G and W—Chaganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lallubhai and another—Bhaishanker K and G

657-04—Wadia and G—Hirabai widow vs Framjee J Kathek and others—Bicknell M and R and A—U and Co

326-02—Raghaya Doming Pallippe Patel vs Fakirjee Ramjee—K B Mehta,

45317-175-04—Dikshit D and S—Ramdayal Shaligram vs Govind Narayen Jaichand—Payne and Co.

42-01—M B Chothia—Dhunjeebhoy Mancherjee Kapawalla vs The Hon'ble the Advocate General—Little and Co and S and M.

704-01—Little and Co—Bomanjee Muncherjee vs Mahomed ali Hajee Ibrahim—Chootani and another.

875-04—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabjee Edaljee Warden and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and U and P.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" and "B" Class Handicap Race (Amalgamated)—Sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats	All'ces M S	Entered by	Time of arrival H M S	Time of Corrected time, H M S
Eileen	Scr	Mr N N Wadia	5 13 24	1 58 24
Melody	16 48	Mr J B K Macbeth..	5 39 26	2 7 38
Janetta	28 0	Officers, R E	5 51 25	2 8 25
Pixie	33 36	Mr H H Greaves	5 56 36	2 9 0
Jean	66 0	Capt H S Black, RIM	6 23 35	2 12 35
Stella	8 24	Col H W Boyd, I M S	Did not start	

Course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, round the Committee Vessel leaving it to Starboard round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to the Committee Vessel. Course No. 7—11·2 miles. Wind W N W, Strength Light—1st Prize won by Eileen and 2nd Prize won by Melody.

"Tomtit" Class Race—Sailed at 2.45 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	All'ces M S	Entered by	Time of arrival H M S	Time of Corrected time H M S
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson	4 24 53	1 39 53
Lapwing	7 6	Mr R C Richards.....	Did not finish	
Maud	7 6	Mr J E Needham ...	4 27 37	1 35 31

Course from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard.—Course No. 3—7·1 miles, Wind W N W, Strength Light—1st Prize won by Tomtit.

JAPAN'S ANTI-JUVENILE-SMOKING LAWS.

Boys are forbidden by law to smoke in Canada, Australia, and several States of the American Union. These examples have not yet moved the British Government to interfere—not only boys, but girls are free to puff a cigarette as they please, so far as the Legislature takes account of their doings. Perhaps the case of Japan may have some effect. Viscount Hayashi informs the Scottish Anti-Tobacco Society that the police confiscate the "smoking instruments" of any youth under twenty years, as well as his supply of the weed. Parents and guardians who knowingly permit the offence are liable to a fine of two shillings, and dealers who furnish a minor with the wherewithal may be fined twenty shilling. These sums should be multiplied five times, perhaps, to make the English equivalent. The law was passed in 1900.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MCMORRAN—April 11, at Helensburg, Scotland, the wife of T McM orran, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

G RIMSTON—April 2, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major S B Grimston, 18th Tiwana Lancers, of a son.

STUART—April 7, at Naini Tal, the wife of Louis Stuart, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNE—HALLER—April 5, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Popham's Broadway, Madras, by the Rev J Breeden, Corporal William Henry Browne, 52nd Coy, Royal Garrison Artillery, Fort St George, to Clarissa Mary, second daughter of Dr and Mrs W H Haller.

DEATHS.

BRADLEY—April 3, at Calcutta, after a long illness patiently borne, Adelaide Louise, widow of the late Mr Thomas Armstrong Bradley, E I Ry, aged 62 years and 6 months.

BURGESS—April 12, Florence Dorendene, the dearly loved child of H R Burgess, P W I, Madras Railway, and Louisa his wife, aged 2 years, 9 months and 17 days.

STAINES—April 3, at Nagpur, C P. Marie Staines, the beloved wife of James Staines, aged 48 years.

PAPARIDINE.

A combination of the active principle of Papaw juice, with Iridin, Enonymin, and other carminative agents. It affords prompt relief in all forms of dyspepsia, and acts beneficially in torpid liver and constipation. In indigestion, accompanied by biliousness, its effects are most marked. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Also in tablet form, per bottle of 25, Re. 1.
per bottle of 100, Rs. 2.

CHIRETTONES.

Tablets made from our well-known "Saccharo-Chirettone." These contain the active principle of the chiretta plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with quinine as a tonic and antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and obviates flatulency; as a general tonic it is unexcelled. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever. Per bottle of 100, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 0-36m., 0-58s. Low water, 3-23m., 3-35s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of General Committee for Reception of the Prince of Wales in Bombay, Municipal Hall, 5-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday the 17th Instant.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hemalal Mohandat, a jeweller, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, has reported to the police that a servant of his, who had been in his employ for only fifteen days, absconded on the 12th instant, after stealing from his coat pocket pearls, rubies and cash of the collective value of Rs. 317.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Vassonjee Tricumjee Mooljee, on Saturday evening gave an entertainment, at his bungalow in Nepean Sea Road, in honour of Mr. S. A. Nathan, of Messrs. E.D. Sassoon and Co., Mrs. Nathan, and Miss Nathan, who are about to proceed to Europe. The bungalow was well decorated and illuminated, and the guests included members of the different nationalities, prominent citizens and merchants.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officers commanding, the band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, during dinner hours, to-day :—

March	The Gladiator ..... J P Sousa
Quadrille	Shamrann ..... T e Jackson
Valse	New Life ..... Komzak
Selection	The Belle of New York ..... G Kirker
Gavotte	Willkomen ..... Kluge
Cake Walk	Bonbon ..... T W Thurban
Valse	Annii ..... F Horton
Galop	Wie ir Wind ..... Faust

DROWNED IN A TANK.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Shunker Babaji, a Hindu reckla driver, aged about twenty-five, having no fixed place of residence. The evidence showed that Shunker was addicted to drink. On Friday afternoon, while under the influence of liquor he was seen staggering towards the Cowasji Patel Tank. Nobody saw him return from the tank until the next morning when his dead body was found floating on the surface of the water. There were no marks of violence on the body. It is supposed that the deceased while bathing in the tank got in deep water and was drowned unperceived by any one. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN LADY.—Assaulting a European lady with intent to outrage her modesty was the charge preferred against a Punjabi mendicant named Goolamhoosain Adam in the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Power, who prosecuted, said that the accused was in the habit of making remarks about the appearance of ladies who passed him. On Friday at about 12-30 p.m. accused all of a sudden sprang upon one Mrs. Vinney, who was out shopping in Shaik Memon Street, held her by the throat and assaulted her. Ibrahim Dharamsey a glassware merchant, before whose shop the assault took place, corroborated the circumstances under which the assault was made. It was he who arrested the accused who was trying to make good his escape. The lady could not attend the Court as she was ill. The accused being questioned by the Magistrate as to why he assaulted the lady began smiling and said he wanted to go to his native country and that he had not assaulted any lady. As the accused appeared to be of unsound mind, the Magistrate sent him to the Police Surgeon for observation. The case was, therefore, postponed.

AN engagement is announced between Mr. Charles Frederick Krabbe, eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Henry Krabbe, of Buenos Aires, and of Mrs. Krabbe, of Cromwell Road, and Miss Effie Phillis Jardine, only daughter of Mr. James Jardine, K. C., of Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay

SENTENCE OF DEATH REVERSED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Purshotum Jhaverbhai, who was convicted by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, at Nadiad in March last of murder and was sentenced to death. Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The appellant, accused No. 1, aged 20, was charged with kidnapping a girl named Samjee, aged about 3, with the intent of robbing her ornaments, and with murder by throwing her into a well and causing her death; and Ladbai girl, aged 15, was charged with abetting the above offences. The story for the prosecution was that the two accused had a criminal intimacy, and that, on the morning of the 20th December last, No. 1 asked No. 2 to fetch the girl Samjee to the pasture ground to eat berries. No. 2 took the girl there about 11 a.m., when accused No. 1 met her and Samjee, who had silver anklets on her person. He took them to a well, where he removed the anklets and threw the child into the well. The Sessions Judge remarked there was no doubt that Samjee was deliberately murdered by being thrown into the well, and even the pleaders for the accused admitted that fact. When the corpse was found, the anklets were missing, and were found on the following day in the house of accused No. 1. As regarded accused No. 2, there was nothing on record to show that she kidnapped Samjee with any intention, and it was quite possible that she herself might have been duped by accused No. 1. No. 2 was acquitted and discharged, while accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Russell said: In this case we have gone into the evidence, and we come to the conclusion that the conviction cannot be sustained, because, in the first place, the assessors disagree with the learned Judge—a circumstance always to be taken into consideration—and in the second place, it is extremely doubtful to our mind whether the confession of the woman, No. 2, ought to be received in evidence. No doubt there are other circumstances against the accused, but when we have regard to the evidence of the boy Beohar, which is absolutely unreliable, and of the man Bavabhai, it seems to us that there is no sufficient evidence to convict the accused of this most serious offence. Then as regards the ornaments it strikes us as an extraordinary thing that these ornaments were allowed to be found by the grandfather of the deceased who was the complainant, in the accused's house. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the finding of the assessors and also the condition of the health of the accused, we are of opinion that we should acquit him, and we accordingly reverse the conviction and sentence, and order that he be set at liberty forthwith.

WALKING ON FIRE.

ON Saturday afternoon Sayed Akbarshah Bukhari, who described himself as "the renowned walker on fire," gave a performance of walking on ignited coal in the presence of a large gathering at Bandora. In a specially erected mandup in a compound near the Municipal Office on Hill Road, A trench in the shape of a cross, about twelve feet by twelve had been dug, and from an early hour fire was lighted in it with jungle wood. Shamianahs were erected all round the trench for the accommodation of the spectators. There was a recess in the north-east part of the compound, in which the Sayed, made some preparatory processes, and clad in a robe of green and armed with a green-coloured banneret, on which were inscribed texts from the Koran, the Sayed came forth in front of the trench and took out some of the burning fire-wood, on which water was poured to extinguish the fire. He then asked the Mahomedans present to join with him in reciting the 'Kalma,' and spoke in Hindustani words of advice and exhortation for the special benefit of the audience. He said by the gift of God, his family possessed the secret power of walking on burning embers; it was not done by any trick, nor with the aid of any medicinal compounds Working himself up into a state of preparedness for the exploit, he invoked strength in the names of the Prophet. His friend sprinkled some rose-water on the fire and prayed that it should become a bed of roses or 'flower garden" for him. With the banneret in hand the Sayed then took five long strides on the embers from south to east and after some minutes he walked on the embers from west to east. The exhibition was over soon after 7 p. m.

THE MAHIM CAUSEWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your numerous readers inform me through the medium of your valuable journal, whether a resident of Bombay, who has temporarily removed to Bandra or its suburbs on account plague, but who nevertheless pays wheel tax both to the Bombay Municipality and the Bandra Municipality simultaneously, is liable to pay the toll tax at the Mahim Causeway, when crossing the bridge? The tax contractor contends that he is justified in his demand. I would, however, point out that the residents of Bandra are freely allowed to drive along the Lady Jamsetjee Bridge as far as the toll office, which is located between the two ends of the Bridge. I understand the Bridge is under the care and management of the Bombay Municipality, and I therefore see no justification for the contractor at the Causeway in demanding toll from the wheel tax payers of the Bombay Municipality. Perhaps your readers of the legal profession will oblige me with an expression of their opinion on the point raised by me.—Yours &c.

ANT.

THE PALETTE AND THE PEDANTS.

ALL sorts of men have had their say about "compulsory Greek" except the painters. It was a good idea of the "Cornhill" to bring an eminent artist into the witness-box in the person of the Hon. John Collier. After all, a painter is more concerned with the classics than most of us, especially if he occasionally puts a Clytemnestra on canvas. Mr. Collier, however, is on the side of the Trojans. He is dead against Greek as it is learnt, or rather as it is not learnt, by most public-school boys and undergraduates. It is partly the arrogance of the Hellenists that annoys him. He quotes a certain headmaster who said he could always tell the members of a "classical" from a "science" form by their more genteel manner of enter a classroom, their agreeable speech, and their superior appearance! This is going rather far. Mr. Collier says he has not himself observed the beautifying effect of the Greek grammar, and as an artist, he would naturally be interested in this aspect of the question. But the school-master who made the remark referred to, must have been allied to that Don who said, I believe in a classical education, because it teaches a man to look down on his fellow-creatures, and because it leads to places of considerable emolument in this world, and in all probability in the next." The serious part of the matter, accordingly to Mr. Collier is that in an age of science, our leaders in politics and Society are brought up "in ignorance and contempt of the real forces that move the world."

A MILLIONAIRE'S TROUBLES.

NEW PLAN FOR GIVING AWAY THOUSANDS.

MR. CARNEGIE says the new libraries are only costing him £5,000 a day, which is not as much money as he wishes to spend.

He is therefore turning his attention to small colleges, where sectarianism is not too strict.

Hosts of interviewers are besieging him since his announced intension of transferring his philanthropic work to another cause.

Mr. Carnegie has already aided fifty-nine small colleges, and expects to be able to benefit another fifty before he returns from America to Scotland.

He says he objects to be called a philanthropist, a word which he understands to mean a man with more money than brains. He acts on business principles in order that others may be induced to give.

Mr. Carnegie also wishes it to be known that he never made the statement "to die rich is to die disgraced."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PEACE

reigns in the mind and body of the individual who sensibly clothes himself with the "LALIMLI" Pure Wool, Fabrics. We have

PROCLAIMED

this fact to the public in India for many years. Test it for yourself now. We make everything of Pure Wool, including Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Underclothing Socks, Putties, Blankets, &c., &c.

Samples free on application to

Dept G.,

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere & everywhere.

PIANOS

S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS

S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC

S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING MACHINES

S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

BAND INSTRUMENTS

S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

S. ROSE & CO.

FORT,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

---

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
WINKELMANN PIANOS

and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised
Insurances effected; Premiums paid
Agency Business undertaken
Rules of Business on application.

THE

HILL-STATION OF MATHERAN.

By MRS. A. K. OLIVER.

PRICE Rs. 4, Postage 4 Ans.

"We have nothing but the warmest praise for Mrs A. K. Oliver's 'Hill Station of Matheran'..... the book will prove a boon to the stranger.....is distinctly worth purchasing and keeping."—"Times of India."

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE, BOMBAY.

OF COURSE

YOU SMOKE CIGARS

WHAT man in India does not? This being so, you naturally want the best procurable, these are, of course

SPENCER'S

all that expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars can suggest, is done to maintain and increase the popularity of our Brands, and the ever-increasing demand proves that they still hold the premier position in the markets of the World.

ASK FOR SAMPLES

AT OUR BOMBAY BRANCH.

SPENCER & CO., LD.,

MADRAS,

BOMBAY BRANCH:

12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

RE. 1-14-0.

IN WILD MARATHA BATTLE

BY

MICHAEL MACMILLAN,

Principal of Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Author of "Tales of Indian Chivalry" and "The Princess of Balkh."

Crown 8vo—Handsome Cloth Binding With Six Page Illustrations by Paul Hardy and a Map.

In this new book Professor Macmillan tells an exciting romance of the stirring days of Shivaji, the founder of the great Maratha empire. A young and chivalrous Maratha warrior joins Shivaji in his heroic struggle against the Mohammedans, and by his enthusiasm, dauntless courage and brilliant generalship succeeds in freeing his country-men from the oppressor's yoke. How he rescues his betrothed from a robber band, pursues and overcomes a Mohammedan convoy, drives the enemy from a strong hill fortress, and escapes from a Mohammedan dungeon, forms a tale of surpassing interest.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE PRINCESS OF BALKH:

A Tale of the Wars of Aurangzebe. With six full page Illustrations by PAUL HARDY. Price, Re. 1-14-0.

"It is a fine picture of the life of the time; and boys will envy the hero a good part of his fortune."—"Daily Telegraph."

"The author has taken great pains; he contrives to produce something of an Indian atmosphere; and he tells his story with spirit."—"Spectator."

"A stirring romance."—"Daily Graphic."

TALES OF INDIAN CHIVALRY.

With six full-page Illustrations by PAUL HARDY. Price, Re 1-14-0.

"Like Scott's immortal Ivanhoe, which they inevitably recall, they appeal to all that is most manly in a boy's nature."—"China Mail."

"Nine short stories, which for general interest would be hard to beat. There is not, indeed, a dull page in the book."—"Birmingham Post."

"All the tales are stories of action which make the breath come quick."—"Newcastle Chronicle."

To be obtained from all first class Booksellers in India.

BOMBAY:

BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, GLASGOW AND DUBLIN.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00) in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1905.

GERMANY AND THE BOER WAR.

THE German General Staff of the Prussian Army are bringing out a series of volumes in criticism of the Boer War. The first volume describes all the disasters and reverses which marked the commencement of the War. The second opens with the landing at Cape Town of General Roberts. The two are summarised by a writer in the April number of "Blackwood." He shows us that the German General Staff does not, at all times, take sufficiently into account the physical features in the War. Their criticism, however, is always generous and moderate in tone, but we have to remember that they are deductions made after the circumstances of every case are known. As the magazine writer expresses it: "They have the same flaw as a discussion after a rubber of whist when the cards have been seen." Some of the opinions too manifest, in a striking manner, a deficiency of correct information regarding the campaign, though the book is based on the reports of the military attachés. The days before Lord Robert's arrival, the German critics describe somewhat laconically: "Failure of attempt to relieve Ladysmith and Kimberley; weak divisions under French and Gatacre barely able to hold out against Boer commandoes in North Cape Colony. Buller's mistake in withdrawing from Naaunpoort and Stormberg. It was only due to the lack of energy and want of united action in the conduct of the war, on the part of the Boers, that much worse reverses did not fall upon the English or the revolt in Cape Colony did not spread further." Lord Roberts saw the necessity for changing the whole aspect of affairs at all costs and, as the Germans say, "all measures taken by the Commander-in-Chief had one object—to fit the army for the offensive on a great scale to carry the war as soon as possible into the enemy's country. Bloemfontein was to be the objective of the offensive." They agree that his march there proved how just he was in his judgments and how rightly he estimated the effect upon the enemy of a march in this direction. They think, however, that the intention of the Commander-in-Chief merely to out-manœuvre Cronje from his position does not correspond with modern ideas about the nature of war. They discuss the point very fully, but fall into obvious errors.

Of General Roberts' remodelling of the Supply and Transport, the German writers tell us that he found the latter a disjointed mass. He performed the great service of giving to the Transport an organisation suited to the peculiar condition of the South African theatre of war. They consider that rarely has an army under equally difficult conditions been so well fed as the English army in South Africa. Quickly and surely, Roberts, when he took up the command, remedied the defects which had come to light and, in the middle of the campaign, gave it an organisation suited to the theatre of war. Of his daring atrategic movement on the Modder river when General Kelly Kenny joined hands with General French, the Germans express great admiration and say "the division covered about fifty kilometres (thirty-two miles) in twenty-four hours, a first-rate marching performance, considering the heat, want of water and the exertions of the preceding days, especially as only a few stragglers remained behind." Over General French's ride to Kimberley they have unbounded admiration. As they crossed the saddle of ground between two kopjes, a magnificent spectacle displayed itself before the eyes of the 'B' Division in the rear. Every one held his breath. It was a moment of intense anxiety. Would not the bold adventure end with the complete destruction of the brave mass of cavalry? Yet the movement succeeded before the spectators had time to grasp the gravity of the situation. After the mighty clouds of dust, raised by more than six thousand horses had somewhat subsided, the three brigades were seen reforming about fifteen hundred metres at the other side of the enemy's position. The rapid pace at which this mass of riders pressed forward made such a powerful impression on the Boers that some of them fled before the cavalry came within effective range. The markemen, who stood firm, in their excitement shot too high." The German writers give the narrative and notes and comments side by side, and of their achievment above related, they remark that it was the first and only time in the war that such a large body of cavalry was employed against infantry. Its brilliant success makes the participation of cavalry in battle, even against modern rifles, in no way a hopeless undertaking. But it must be admitted that there is a great difference between charging a strong body of infantry in front who are keeping up a hot fire, and occasionally charging through an isolated thin line of skirmishers.

Then again, the way French with his handful of troopers held Cronje meets German approval as showing what dismounted cavalry can do when fighting on foot and also the priceless value of great cavalry masses who understand how to fight on foot. They hold that the capture of ronje was due chiefly to the adroitness of the Cavalry Division and their brave and energetic leader. In another place they tell us that even born soldiers, with a great aptitude for leadership, among whom Lord Kitchener must be reckoned, need practice in handling large bodies of troops. Several things they did not consider suited to the military exigencies of the situation, neither do they quite appreciate Lord Roberts' disinclination to sacrifice more men than are absolutely necessary. But the German military writers find it their duty to say that "considering the many errors about the English mode of carrying on war, which an ill-informed press has spread broadcast over the world, it appears to be our duty as truth-loving historians to lay stress on the fact, from our knowledge of the actual circumstances, that so long as any regularly organised commandoes confronted them in the field, the English methods of warfare were characterised by chivalry and humanity as were also those of the Boer themselves. It was only when the loosely organised, badly disciplined Boer militia bands broke up that the majority of the Boers, who remained in the field, assumed the character of irregular fighters, that the obliteration of the distinction between a genuine fighting force and a hostile people naturally caused an increasing bitterness among the much harassed English troops and made the harsh means employed in the war not only explicable but necessary. They give our senior officers and our junior ones credit for intelligence and initiative and pay tribute to the devotion of the troops in their willing endurance of exertion and privation.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

DR. NANSEN, the Explorer, has been known more as a man of action than as a politician; and now that he has taken to politics, we find that his spirit hankers more after actual fighting than constitutional agitation. According to his view of the trouble between Sweden and Norway, the crisis is one of the gravest nature and anything, even war between the two countries, may happen. The Consular question, which is the immediate matter at issue, may seem a trifle on which to base the possibility of war, but Dr. Nansen points out that Norway and Sweden are two free, independent States under one King, having nothing in common except the Monarch. Sweden's demand that the Consuls shall be subject to and removable by the Swedish Foreign Minister is, he says, insulting to a Sovereign State. Under the Norwegian constitution the management of all foreign affairs is vested in the person of the King. The foreign affairs of Sweden are also in the hands of the Crown. In theory, the King may call to his assistance, in the management of foreign affairs, either a Swede or a Norwegian. In practice, the Foreign Minister has always been a Swede and, except only in the case of countries of minor importance, the Ministers to foreign countries also have been invariably Swedes. While this was not satisfactory to Norway, no objection was raised until 1885 when by a change in the Swedish Grundlov or constitution the King was bound to appoint a Swede as Foreign Minister and the Swedish Premier was made an ex-officio member of the Council. Since then, Norway has been prevented from having any efficient control in foreign affairs. But the pressing question is that of the Consular service. There is a difference in the fiscal system of both countries. Sweden in the eighties adopted a system of high tariffs, while Norway continues to be almost a Free Trade country. Although possessing a population only half that of Sweden, Norway has a much greater commerce and, until displaced by Germany, her mercantile marine was second only to that of England. Dr. Nansen concludes his statement of the case thus:—"Our commercial rivalry was further sharpened in the nineties, when Sweden gave up the arrangement which had allowed practical Free Trade between the two countries. This condition has compelled both to look outside for fresh markets, and it is obvious that with interests, so conflicting, Swedish Consuls cannot deal with Norwegian affairs. In 1903, an agreement for the appointment of separate Consuls was come to and ratified. Now Sweden will do nothing to carry it out. Norway intends to do so herself. The result is difficult to foresee. But we mean to face it." Dr. Nansen declares that he is not a separatist, but he is a Norwegian, and with all other Norwegians would rather fight than sacrifice Norway's freedom. They will not fight, however, unless Sweden forces war upon them, and as that is not at present likely, the prospect of war in Scandinavia seems somewhat remote. Still the crisis is such as to require all the ability of the Regent to bring to a satisfactory issue,

A RESPITED MURDERER'S RELEASE.

WE notice from the mail papers that Mr. Akers-Douglas, the Home Secretary, has refused to release a murderer who has just completed twenty years of prison life. At the end of twenty years of convict life, even the worst offender has a claim to have his case submitted to the authorities for revision. In the case of respited murderers, such a revision has, at the end of that time, been commonly followed by release. Mr. Akers-Douglas has, however, made an exception in the case of John Lee, with reference to whom a question was put in the House of Commons, a few days before the mail left. It is just over twenty years since Lee was convicted, at Exeter, of the murder of a lady named Keyse, at Babbicombe, in November 1884. Lee had been in the service of Miss Keyse, and it was alleged that after the murder he set the house on fire in order to conceal his crime. His conviction was followed by an experience of an agonising kind. Three times he was placed upon the drop, and each time the trap would not fall when the executioner pulled the lever. After the third attempt, the Sheriff took the man from the scaffold and asked for instructions from the Home Office. The result was that Lee was respited and ordered to be kept in penal servitude for life. The reason for the respite was, of course, an exceptional one. The reason for refusing the release now is equally exceptional. The Home Secretary declares among other things that while he has been in prison, Lee has repeatedly used threats against the lives of persons now living—presumably the witnesses who gave evidence against him at his trial. It may be, however, that the Home Secretary has merely closed the door on Lee for the present. It would certainly be a dangerous experiment to release a murderer who harbours feelings of revenge against persons still living after the lapse of such a number of years, and the threatened persons will no doubt feel easier in mind, now that they know Mr. Akers-Douglas' decision in the matter. But this feeling of security can only be temporary as the convict is still comparatively young and may yet earn his release.

LOST DOGS.

THEY have a system in Manchester regarding the disposal of lost dogs which we should very much like to see introduced into Bombay so far as the pariah dogs which roam the streets in countless numbers are concerned. Nearly five thousand stray dogs were found in Manchester and Salford last year, and of these more than four thousand were painlessly destroyed at the Manchester and District Home for Lost Dogs. It is the experience of the Committee of the Home that very few dogs after being lost are ever claimed again by their owners. Dogs which are found in the streets by the police are handed over in the ordinary course to the Dogs' Home, and are these kept for six days before being destroyed. More fortunate animals are received as "boarders" and are cared for at the Home for a small charge. The "boarders'" department is a subsidiary branch of the work, and it has proved very popular during the last few years among dog owners. In all well-regulated households, when the summer holidays come round, it is now the rule to despatch "doggie" to the Home. Of the 4,975 stray dogs taken to the Home last year, only 117 were claimed by their owners. A considerably larger number were sold to responsible persons, who undertook to treat them well and—this is always insisted on—not to dispose of them for physiological or other experiments. The remaining dogs were consigned to the lethal chamber, there to be killed without pain by chloroform.

LORD LAMINGTON returned to Bombay from Aden on Friday by the mail.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Egypt, were:—General Stuart Beatson, and Mrs. Beatson, Sir Edwin John, Hon. Mrs. McLean, Major-General Richardson, and Mrs. Richardson, Lord Radstock, Hon. Mr. Justice Staley, General L. W. Parsons, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, and Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson.

THE Russian Consul at Hongkong reports five Japanese ships were sunk before Singapore.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, a former Bishop of Bombay, has been appointed Rector of Alvechurch, Worcestershire.

THE will of Mr. James Macalistir Hall, late of Tangy and Killean, Argyllshire, the well-known Indian merchant, has been proved, the personalty being sworn at £345,159.

THE Bombay Port Trust Railway has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Notices regarding the acquisition of properties for the purposes of the railway, have been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

WITH reference to the statement which has been made by a Quetta correspondent, to the effect that Colonel McMahon is expected back from Seistan at the end of the current month. We learn that he has not started from Seistan yet, and that it is not possible to say when he may be doing so.

SURGEON GENERAL MCDONAGHY, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, had to leave Bombay owing to ill health by the English Mail steamer, on Saturday, instead of on the 20th instant, as originally intended. He made over charge of his office to Surgeon Colonel W. G. H Henderson, who has been appointed Surgeon General as a temporary measure.

THE ladies of Bombay have organised a movement with the object of according a fitting receptions to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales on her arrival in this city. Ten representative Indian ladies have issued invitations to members of their own sex to meet at Mazagon Castle at 5 p.m. This afternoon, when it is intended to consider what steps should be taken to welcome H. R. H. the Princess of Wales in Bombay. The note of invitation bears the signatures of Lady Alishah, Lady Goolbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Laxmibai Chandavarkar, Mrs. Rahat Beebee Badroodia Tyebji, Lady Dinbai Dinshaw Petit, Lady Savitribai Bhalchandra Bhatavdekar, Begum Mamutazshan Nasrulakhan, Lady Dhunbai Cowasjee Jehangir, Lady Manekbai Hurkisondas, and Mrs. Mogheebai Gordhandas Tejpall.

WE have not heard anything for some months of the scheme for improving and encouraging the hand-loom industry of Bengal, but it is a mistake to suppose that it has been shelved. Certain proposals were framed by the Local Government after a conference of the two Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, and these were submitted to the Government of India. Orders upon the subject are being awaited, and a beginning will be made as soon as these are issued. The State is giving financial aid and this weaving-scheme should start with a fair promise of success. At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 31st March it was stated that proposals for the improvement of the bone and hide-curing industries have also been put forward. Woodwork and other crafts will receive attention later on.

MUCH interest will be taken in the investigation which Sir Frederick Nicholson is about to conduct into the fisheries question in Madras, for the subject is one of great importance to other parts of India. As regards the "Benighted Presidency" the position is said to be that 75 per cent. of the people would eat fish if they could get it, but although such food is most wholesome and nutrient, the internal fish supply of the country is quite insufficient and very unsatisfactory in character. Again, while many fields in the country are in great need of manure, the sea fisheries, one of the most valuable sources of manure, are practically left untouched. Furthermore, each successive famine or period of scarcity points to the necessity for additional supplies of food otherwise than from the uncertain fields, and while the growing population is each year pressing more hardly upon the soil, the need for more manure is sufficiently obvious.

THE formal orders of the Government of India on the question of the judicial administration of Oudh have been received by the Government of the United Provinces. The Government of India reject the suggestions for the formation of a Divisional Bench of the Allahabad High Court or of a Chief Court at Lucknow. They consider that the constitution of a single High Court for the Provinces of Agra and Oudh should be regarded as the ultimate solution of the problem. They reject the suggestion that a single High Court should be constituted at Lucknow, but they consider that the time is not yet ripe for the creation of such an institution at Allahabad. They have decided, therefore, to defer the scheme of amalgamation and to retain the Court of Judicial Commissioner at such strength as may be found necessary. They believe that this decision will not prejudice the ultimate amalgamation of the two Courts, when public opinion is ready for the change.

FADS AND FANCIES SEEN BY A PHYSICIAN.

SOME SUPERSTITIONS.

IT would not be modest to gird at some of the many popular but erroneous beliefs on medical matters without candid acknowledgment of their source—or the source of nearly all of them. Most of the delusions under which the public labours to-day its ancestors were taught by the medical men of their time. The history of medicine is largely a history of error; this not because physicians are exceptionally stupid, but because medicine is always at the mercy of the more fundamental sciences, and these are but a growth of yesterday. Thus it is that what was universally taught and believed only a generation ago we now repudiate; but the medical lore of the public is very largely derived from its parents, and their errors simply reflected ours. Popular medical notions usually correspond to the medical beliefs of some thirty years before; as in the case of the young mother, who tells her boy to "keep the air away" from his cut finger, in accordance with the belief, exploded by Pasteur and Lister, that the cause of suppuration is the atmospheric oxygen.

Here I purpose then simply to consider a few popular errors until my space is exhausted; and the reader may be assured that I do not expect, like Shakspeare's lover, to be "gravelled for lack of matter."

To begin with, the most important error that I know, writes a physician in the "Pall Mall Gazette", let us consider the idea—which a medical writer has lately exposed in one of the monthly reviews—that there is something obnoxious about night air. As a matter of fact, in every particular save that of temperature, night air is better than day air, not to mention the obvious circumstance that at night one is bound to breathe night air, which it is fortunately impossible to exclude from one's bedroom. This is the most important of all popular medical delusions, because it interferes with the opening of the bedroom window; and in thus ensuring that most of us spend at least one-third of our lives in an impure atmosphere, is the chief ally of man's most deadly enemy—the tubercle bacillus. It is my business here to be practical and concise; but we may note the origin of this superstition. It is those who expose themselves at night, in certain parts of the world, that are most liable to catch malaria. (The very name indicates the superstition.) But they suffer not because the air is bad, but because the mosquito, which conveys the parasite of malaria, feeds at night. Manson and Ross have exploded this superstition, as Pasteur and Lister the other.

The embodiment of another superstition, much less important but still worth destroying, is what is known as a chest-protector. This—as the reader may be fortunate enough not to know—is a horrible garment, made of flannel and wool, which is sometimes single, and worn in front (in accordance with the universal delusion that the lungs are only to be found in that region), and is sometimes double and worn on the front and the back of the chest. It is worn next the skin, and washed I know not how often; probably not as often as it might be. Unfortunate patients in the early stages of consumption—probably bred in part by the night air superstition—come to the doctor clad in the chest-protector and innumerable other garments designed to keep them warm, and certainly efficient in keeping them in a state of physical discomfort and chronic perspiration—both calculated to reduce their strength. The idea is that they have caught a bad "cold," and must therefore be kept warm, lest it be aggravated.

It does not follow that I am prepared to rush to the other extreme. The counterpart of the coddling system is the hardening system; and in condemning the one, I certainly do not endorse the other. The most popular expression of the hardening superstition is the cold bath. Now, anything that removes heat from the body is a drain upon the vital energies. If it does no more, it is therefore a necessarily undesirable thing. But the cold bath—greatly over-rated though it be—has its justification in certain cases, because of a compensatory action which it induces. Fortunately, no one can ever be in doubt as to whether this compensatory action has occurred. Objectively considered, it consists in a dilatation of the superficial arteries, following on their contraction under the influence of the cold; and a corresponding acceleration of the circulation through the skin and the body generally;—this without any third stage of re-reaction. Subjectively, this desirable sequel to a cold bath, consists in the "glow" which is experienced in its pleasantest form after five minutes in the surf. It may be positively stated that every cold bath which finds you ten minutes later, with skin pale, lips and eartips blue and jaws chattering, is a thing entirely harmful; and he who fails to obtain the characteristic "glow" after his cold bath should henceforth forego it. The shorter the time in the cold water, the more likely is the desirable reaction to occur; and, in general terms, it may be laid down that the value of a cold bath or a dip in the sea, is in inverse ratio to its length. The orthodox "indulgence"—if the word is appropriate—in the cold bath as a thing desirable in itself, is a superstition.

The chest-protector is, in point of fact, a chest weakener. Of course one should be warmly clad; but the primary requisite of an under-garment is that it be absorbent, and, as a rule, the chest-protector is not. (By the way, in its commonest form it is worn not over the lungs at all, but over the part of the chest which contains structures that intervene between the lungs.) It is a chest-weakener because it is part and parcel of the more general superstition that the weak chest requires coddling—which is the very worst thing for it. The old treatment of consumption was to immure the patient in a warm, close room, with sandbags—most pestilent of inventions—on the window-edges, and with every item in the natural environment of a human being or any other animal carefully excluded. He had "caught cold," and must not catch another. Pasteur and Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, have exploded that superstition. Unaided cold does not cause consumption, or cold in the head or anything else. We are all surrounded by potentially injurious germs; but most of them cannot touch us until we have been in some way or other devitalised. Cold is certainly a devitalising agent, especially—for some unknown reason—when applied to the extremities, but impure air is incomparably more potent in lowering our resistance; and I protest against the chest-protector, even when it is absorbent and clean, because it is a concomitant of the superstition that we contract microbi disease chiefly through exposure to cold.

But perhaps the chief fad of our time is the Cult of Muscle; the notion that physical training is a panacea. This is fostered, of course, by many who cannot be acquitted of having a private interest in its acceptance; as when a very clever strong man reprinted the report of the Committee on Physical Training in Scotland in parallel columns with remarks of his own. I admit that I have a bias against physical training, developers, and the like, because of their extreme dreariness. How any one can work dumb-bells who has ever fit a well-pitched-up ball past cover point, or made a clean tackle, or even indulged in the austere delights of golf, I cannot imagine but my objection to the Cult of Muscle, as muscle is based on more valid grounds than these. They are mainly two in number and the first is that this latest fad is, at bottom, none other than a reversion. Every day man's muscular tissue, or nine-tenths of it, is becoming less important. It is brain, not brawn, that wins the race to-day. Indeed, the chief reason for keeping one's external muscles—by which adjective I exclude the heart, the most important muscle in the body—in airly good trim, is that they are the furnaces of the body, and produce the greater part of the heat that enables us to maintain the temperature at which the machine does its best work. But the muscles can easily be kept up to this degree of efficiency by ordinary exercises, such as walking, which takes one out of doors, into the sunlight and fresh air, instead of the developers or dumb-bells which confine one to the bedroom.

(concluded on page 4.)

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

REPORTED BATTLE DENIED.

P. & O. STEAMER STOPPED.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

A telegram from Manila has reached New York from Admiral Train, commanding the American squadron, stating he has received news of the arrival of the Russian hospital ship, Orel, at Saigon, yesterday morning, with many wounded.

Reuter (Tokio) says an Imperial Ordinance proclaims an immediate state of siege at Moko harbour, in the Pescadores, which the Japanese are believed to be using as a base.

Naval experts believe that Admiral Rozhdestvensky will pass eastward of Formosa and then make a wide sweep to the eastward of Japan and approach Vladivostock from the east through the Islands.

Marshal Oyama reports that two thousand Russian cavalry and infantry were encountered and defeated on the 12th instant, thirty miles east of Mukden, and retreated north-east towards Hailangcheng, fighting every step.

The Russians are gradually retiring along the Kirin road. The positions are otherwise unchanged.

General Linievitch reports that the Russian cavalry raided the railway, near Kaiyuan, and demolished the telegraph.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

A despatch from Tokio says that the report of the fighting off Saigon is officially denied.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that the Orel had no wounded on board.

The hospital ship Orel remained thirty-six hours at Saigon and shipped nine hundred tons of coal, besides food and medical supplies.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Poona arrived at Hongkong last evening and reports she was stopped between Singapore and Saigon, overhauled and allowed to proceed.

Many colliers are arriving at Hongkong from Durban and Cardiff, apparently awaiting orders.

It is announced at Port Said that a fourth Baltic squadron under Vice-Admiral Wesserago, consisting of the Alexander Second, Azova, Admiral Korniloff Slava and Paul the First, will pass the Canal in July or August.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Naval authorities have proclaimed the defence of the Zones surrounding the Pescadores-Okinawa, in the Linkin Islands, Ashima and Emi, off Osama province. The usual navigation restrictions apply.

Marshal Oyama reports that a force advancing north from Hsingching driving the enemy before them occupied Yingcheng 48 miles north of Hsingching, on the 14th instant, a detachment of the same force co-operating with cavalry occupied Pachiatzu on the same day.

The enemy's force near Pachiatzu consisted of cavalry, seven sotnias and one battery of artillery. They first retreated towards Yingcheng and returned to Pachiatzu and finding it occupied were thrown into confusion and retreated in great disorder over the Feling Pass, two miles north of Pachiatzu.

THE Pescadores, where Admiral Togo is now said to have a base, are a group of twenty small islands in the Formosa Strait. Their possession by the Japanese, who with their usual foresight took them over from China along with Formosa in 1895, will be an additional reason to induce Admiral Rozdestvensky to choose the eastward route to Vladivostok. Between the Pescadores and Formosa the way lies through a narrow and dangerous channel, while on the west side of the group it is only 130 miles to Amoy on the Chinese coast. The chances of the unwieldy Russian fleet getting through unobserved by this line are therefore very small. On the other hand, if it should succeed in passing out to the south of Formosa into the Pacific it would be off the highway of commerce.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN REVOLT AND REFORM.

Conciliation in the Caucasus.

THE PEASANTS' OUTBREAK.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The new Governor-General of the Caucasus has convoked the representatives of all classes to confer with him in reference to judicial and administrative reforms and holds out the prospect of allotment of various Crown lands to the inhabitants.

He announces that the Tsar has ordered the revision of the Armenian Church property question.

The Russian peasant movement is again causing serious apprehension, and large numbers of landholders and their families are taking refuge in Moscow.

The Tsar has just dissolved the Commission presided over by M. de Witte, which has been elaborating peasant reforms in accordance with the Ukase issued at Christmas, and has transferred the task to another Commission presided over by a notoriously dilatory former rival of M. de Witte. Other indications point to M. de Witte being again in disfavour.

In view, it is feared, of a renewal of demonstrations at St. Petersburg, the garrison has been strengthened by several sotnias of Don Cossacks.

BRITISH STEAMER FIRED ON.

Count Lamsdorff's Regrets.

Count Lamsdorff has just expressed his regret at Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet firing at the steamer Aldebaran.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The Question of Morocco.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The relaxation of the tension between Germany and France concerning Morocco has been noticeable in the last few days.

CAPTAIN KLADO'S CRITICISMS.

An Official Reprimand.

Captain Klado has been severely reprimanded for his criticisms on Russian naval administration. He has been given the opportunity of rehabilitation by commanding the service of river steamers in Manchuria.

THE TIBET CONVENTION.

Modification of the Terms.

Reuter wires from Peking that it is understood the Tibet Convention has been slightly modified. The establishment of trade marts in Tibet has been postponed and Great Britain agrees not to demand the customs dues on Tibetan goods entering India, till the details are completed.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP.

Aston Villa's Victory.

The final for the Association Cup has resulted in Aston Villa scoring two goals and Newcastle nil.

THE KING'S TOUR.

Sails for Majorca.

The King has sailed for Algiers from Majorca.

THE VICEROY'S MILITARY SECRETARY RESIGNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

Colonel the Hon. E. Baring is resigning his post as Military secretary to Lord Curzon and is returning to England to join Baring Brothers.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Kali Churn Banerjee has been re-appointed Registrar of the Calcutta University subject to the regulations that may be established under the new Act.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been allotted by the Government of India to the Calcutta University for 1904-05 out of special grant of five lakhs which the Government have decided to make for the benifit of University and collegiate education.

The objects upon which the Governor-General observes this grant should be expended are: (a) The payment of the travelling allowance of fellows residing in the mofussil, Rs. 5,000 being allocated for the purpose. (b) The inspection of Colleges in order to meet the initial expenditure; connected with this proposal a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been specially allotted; (c) Acquisition of land for the use of the University. The balance of the grant Rs 180,000 has been set apart to be utilized for this purpose.

PETROLEUM EXPLOSION AT CALCUTTA.

THE DANGERS OF OIL STORAGE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

An explosion followed by a fire took place at the Petroleum Wharf, Budge Budge, at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The facts are that, while the Superintendent of the Petroleum Wharf was walking near No. 9 Tank belonging to Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., agents for the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., which contained about 800,000 gallons of Kerosine oil, an explosion took place accompanied by a flame of fire, and the roof of the Tank was blown off. Mr. Henderson, the Superintendent, immediately got assistance and had water played on the tank. All the European staff at the several depots rendered valuable assistance and the fire was put out by noon. The extent of the damage is not yet ascertained.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

At their weekly meeting yesterday, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, reduced the rate for demand loans to five per cent.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE HILL.

Reference was made yesterday at the High Court, to the death of Mr. Justice Hill, by Chief Justice Maclean, Mr. Garth, as senior member of the Bar present, and Babu Ram Churn Mitter, senior Government Pleader.

ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY.

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy is confined to his bed by renewed indisposition, but is able to transact official business.

A MOONLIGHT TRIP ROUND THE HARBOUR.

FAR and away one of the most enjoyable and healthy ways of spending an evening in Bombay during the hot weather is to take a trip round the harbour in the ferry steamer, and those who availed themselves of the opportunity offered, last Saturday had no reason to regret the outing. These moonlight trips round the harbour should be a great success this year, and we shall be surprised if more people do not take advantage of the next one advertised. It is advisable to make up large parties as all the more fun and enjoyment can be got out of the trip by doing so. We would suggest that for the next excursion the awning be either raised or taken down altogether, as it is, at the sides, not high enough to allow tall people to pass under it without stooping, and that the lighting be better.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

RELIEF OF THE INJURED.

THE WORK OF THE GURKHAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, APRIL 15.

In an interview with Mr, Simcox, C.S., Postmaster General of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, who has just returned from the Kangra Valley, I have learnt that the mails have been running regularly to Dharmsala, Kulu and Palampur without stoppages, the 4th instant being the only exception. The mails are being sent under great difficulties by mules. All the buildings belonging to the Postal Department have been wrecked and the authorities have been put to great inconvenience.

Rev. Dr. Robert Steward, C.M.S. Chaplain of Jhelum, has also just returned from Dharmsala. He says that seventeen Native Christian children were crushed to death and many more injured while asleep in the missionary school at Kotwali Tower, Dharmsala, Miss Mechaelmis, C.M.S., escaped, but is badly bruised.

In Kangra eight Native Christians perished.

A special train conveying over two hundred troops consisting of a mixture of several Dogra Companies was despatched to Pathankot yesterday evening. These are also going up to assist the indefatigable Gurkhas in the work of excavation.

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The Punjab Government under to-day's date telegraphs that the Commissioner of Jullunder reports having heard from Mr. Calvert, Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, who was on tour, in Outar Saraj during the earthquake. His return from Saraj Sub-Tahsil show 75 deaths, but they are incomplete. The damage to houses and cattle has been very serious. He has instructed the Forest Ranger of Outer Saraj to give trees for rebuilding houses. No news had reached him from Kulu proper. He will try and cross the Jalari Pass into Kulu, as the route by the Basles Pass is closed. He also reports breaches in the road between Nirmand and Dalasp and between Manglaur and Bajoura. The Commissioner will report later regarding the route by Dalchi to Kulu.

The following is a telegram dated the 14th instant, from the Commissioner of Jullundur at Shahpur Kangra:—73 Assistant Surgeons and 2 Hospital Assistants, additional, have arrived. A tent hospital has been erected at Shahpur and itinerating commenced in the villages south of Dharmsala.

Captain Harvey from Shahpur visited Nerthi, a large village in the Kangra direction and found that though there had been 28 deaths, the injured were suffering from no greater injuries than contusions. The same was the case in some hamlets he visited south-east of Nerthi. In Dadambad, on the road to Dharmsala, some fracture cases were discovered and are being attended to.

To the east of Dharmsala an Assistant Surgeon employed by a Jullundur private Charitable Association has itinerated in the villages of Kerari and Duri and their neighbourhood and has rendered medical assistance in these villages too. The injuries are mainly contusions.

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The following telegram has been sent by His Excellency the Viceroy to General Walter Kitchener Commanding the Lahore Division:—I should like on behalf of the Civil Administration to thank you and the military generally for the splendid work they are doing in the relief of suffering from the earthquake and at the same time to condole with you upon the cruel losses suffered by the Gurkha regiments under your command.

RENEWED SHOCKS AT KULU.

FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE.

AMRITSAR, APRIL 16.

Little or no damage has been done at Nanital in the Kangra Valley. The only two buildings that were destroyed are the Rest House and the Police Chowki. Dehra and Nandaon have escaped entirely, but Sujanpur, on the south bank of the Beas, has suffered much damage.

The people of Jowla Mukhi are greatly indebted to the Raja of Nandaon for supplies and other necessaries.

Dharmsala reports a heavy thunderstorm with hail on Thursday last, and another one later, with heavy showers of rain.

The people living in temporary huts are in great distress. The authorities are trying their utmost to alleviate the suffering, but large tents cannot be sent to Palampur until the Buner Bridge is repaired.

The relief work is rapidly progressing under the personal supervision of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The total loss of life in Mandi is estimated at 750.

The road through Baijnath to Mandi is reported blocked and the one south of Bajaura to Manglasur is impassable, serious damage to houses and cattle has occurred in Mandi and Kulu.

Great sympathy for the unfortunate victims of the Dharmsala disaster is felt among the natives of the Punjab, who have sent medical assistance and provisions to the sufferers in the Kangra Valley.

It is said that several persons have been dug out from the ruins in Kangra after they had laid there for four or five days.

News has been received from Kulu that the people there experienced another severe shock on the 9th instant which totally wrecked all the houses causing great loss of life.

Mr. G. W. Hensley, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab Division, has gone up to Dharmsala to personally ascertain the extent of damage done to the telegraph line and take the necessary action for its thorough repair and reconstruction.

The Lady Superior of the Mussoorie Convent has appealed to the charitable public for aid to rebuild the convent which has suffered great damage and been rendered uninhabitable.

The annual Baisakhi horse and cattle fair at Amritsar, which was opened on the 6th instant, was concluded yesterday. Prizes were distributed by Mr. King C. S. Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, to the owners of the best animals exhibited. Sports were held last evening to the cattle fair at which most of the European residents of the station were present.

The following telegram, bearing date the 10th April, has been received from a trustworthy correspondent in Kulu:—Yesterday an earthquake completely wrecked Sultanpur and Kulu. There was great loss of life. All the villages are deserted. At Kulu, people are camping out in the fields for safety.

FURTHER SHOCKS AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Slight earth tremors continue here. They are mostly so faint as to be barely noticeable, but this morning at six o'clock there was a brisk shock lasting about a minute, though it does not appear to have done any appreciable damage.

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

Two more slight earthquake shocks, lasting several seconds each, occurred in the early hours here, this morning, but did no appreciable damage. The fallen chimneys are being rapidly restored and the station will soon lose all signs of the recent catastrophe. But confidence in the stability of the place is being only gradually restored, a certain number of people are still sleeping in tents rather than trust themselves at night within doors.

THE RELIEF FUND.

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India:—

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State dated 14th April:—"Information received from the Lieutenant-Governor, who is visiting the scenes of the earthquake tends to show that while Government relief will have to be given freely to sufferers in respect of revenue remission, advances for replacing cattle and help in rebuilding houses, no very heavy call need be made upon private liberality and that a fund of some £50,000 will probably suffice for such purposes as cannot be met from Government resources. In these circumstances, I do not think that I need ask for a special fund to be opened in England. We shall warmly welcome the help of any friends of India who may desire to contribute to the Relief Fund, which we have already started here and any such contributions might be paid to Messrs. H. S. King and Co., or such other agents as you may see fit to appoint. We shall hope to raise the remainder of the necessary funds in India. If you approve, I propose to make public this telegram with your reply.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy dated 15th April:—In view of the opinion given in your Excellency's telegram of 14th April, I agree that it would be unnecessary to raise a separate fund in England. But I am asking Messrs. King and Co., and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., to receive subscriptions for the Indian Fund according to your suggestion. I trust and believe your appeal will be met with a generous response.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Biscoe, 19th Lancers, has joined the Foreign Office at Simla as unpaid attache.

Four Native Officers of the Goorkhas, proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Egypt, as orderlies to the King.

Lieutenant J. P. Watson, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave of absence out of India from 15th April to 28th October 1905.

Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield assumed the Command of the Bombay Brigade on Saturday last, vice Major-General A. G. Creagh, C. B., proceeded to Poona.

Colonel F. H. R. Drummond, Central India Horse, acting Command of the Imperial Service Troops during the absence of General Stuart Beatson.

ARRIVALS, April 15.

Major H M Thomas, R F A, on leave, from Saugor.
Major M B Bicknell, R A, on deputation, from England.
Major H D Grier, R G A, on leave, from Quetta.
Lt-Col, L Stafford, R E, on leave, from Karachi.
Col A Holmes, on leave, from Ranikhat.
Captain C W Hoggan, The Welsh Regt, on leave, from Kharagpur.
Captain G J Watt Smyth, R E, on leave, from E B State Railway.
Lieut L A Bethell, 8th Gurkhas, on leave, from Shillong.
Capt I Campbell, 7th Lancers, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Major E W Bordier, 17th Cavalry, on leave, from Banu.
Col R Clothier, I A, to reside out of India, from Bangalore.
Capt H R Brown, I M S, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES, April 15.

Lieut-Col. Stanley Smith, R A, on leave to England.
Lieut H L W N Right, A S C, on M C, to England.
Capt E F Gordon Tucker, I M S, on leave to Maha-beshwar.
Major A T Rowlandson, 124 Baluchis, on leave, to England.
Lieut A G Wroughton, 1st Bo Lance Regt, on leave, to England.
Capt R de S Dudgeon, 125th Rifles on fur. to England.
Lieut B Vernon Harcourt, The Welsh, on leave, to England.
Major C A Brown, 108th Inf, on leave, to England.
Lt-Col L W C Kerrick, 28th L Cavalry, on furl to Saugor.
Lieut E W Pritchard, Conn Rangers, from leave to Ahmednagar.
Major-General G Richardson, C B C, on leave to England.
Major F Wylie, 29th Lancers, from leave, to Sirur.
Lieut G Heimans, 29th Lancers, from leave, to Sirur.
Major Tritton, 104th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Lieut-Col Glanville, R F A, on leave, to England.
Capt H E Molesworth, R G A, on leave, to England.
Major M B Bicknell, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Major H D Grier, R G A, on leave, to England.
Captain D A Carden, 1st Seaforth High, on leave, to England.
Captain A E Panet, R E, on leave, to England.
Captain W W Chaldecott, R E, on leave, to England.
Lieut M Twiggs, R E, on leave, to England.
Major M V Scudmore, R E, on leave, to England.
Lieut C C Phillips, R F A, on leave, to England.
Lieut J R Stevenson, A V D, on leave, to England.
Capt L G M Harcourt, A S C, on leave, to England.
Lieut A Davis, E Surrey Regt, on leave, to England.
Lieut A P Harris, 5th L I, on leave, to England.
Lieut H G B Miller, 1st R S Fus, on leave, to England.
Lieut Fairlie, 1st R S Fus., on leave, to England.
Major-General A R Martin Staff, on leave, to England.
Major R M Edwards, 13th Inft, on duty, to Benares.
Major A L Walker, R F A, on leave, to England.
Lieut B Popham, Som L I, to rejoin Home Bn, to England.
Major R E Vaughan, S and T Corps, on duty, to Sitn.
Captain K Wigram, 2nd Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Lt-Col B Creagh, R A M C, on leave, to England.
Lieut F Robinson, R F A, on leave, to England.
Col T Holmes, R F A, on leave, to England.
Lieut B Garnett, R W Fus, on leave, to England.
Lieut F Nicolson, 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Captain G Hoggans, the Welch Regt, on leave, to England.
Captain G J Watt Smyth, R E, on leave, to England.
Lieut-A Bethell, 8th Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Lieut E Anderson, 59th Scinde Rifles, on leave, to England.
Lieutol T G Hunter, 10th Jats, on leave, to England.
Major A Vigne, R F A, on leave, to England.
Capt O Ireland, 33 Sikhs, on furlough, to England.
Lieut L Haughton, 36 Sikhs, on furlough, to England.
Lieut Karslake, R H A, on leave, to England.
Lieutenant A C Murray, 5th Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Major Hasgow, Queens, on leave, to England.
Captain Dale, Queens, on leave, to England.
Capt W Harrison, R A M C, from leave, to State.
Capt H Lee, The Cameronians on leave, to England.
Major E Dyer, 20th Punjabis, on leave, to England.
Lieut Breck, Queens on M C to England.
Major L Rosher, Dorsets on leave, to England.
Capt W Findlay, Gordon High on leave, to England.
Capt E Bailey, 12th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Capt C Rowlls, Som L I, on leave, to England.
Capt Lumsden, 7th Lancers on leave, to England.
Lieut Jackson, R F A, on leave, to England.
Captain Husband, I M S on leave, to England.
Lieut Mansfield, R F A, on leave, to England.
Lieut Smith, R E, R F A on leave, to England.
Major W Bondier, 17th Cavalry on leave, to England.
Lieut-Col G Higgins, I A on retirement to England.
Major H H Smith, C I H on leave, to England.
Capt A W Hope 33rd W L I on leave, to England.
Major W Lilly, Hope 33rd W L I from leave, to Bell.
Capt Pitchard, 77th M R, on leave, to England.
Major I Ford, R F A on leave, to England.
Capt Lyons 13th Hussars on duty, to England.
Col R Clothier J A, on retirement to England.
Capt D A Fife, Yorks Regt from leave to Ootmand.
Capt Matthews, R E Regt from leave, to Vote cam.
Capt Brown, I M S, on leave to England.

SIR HENRY FOWLER, who celebrated his Parliamentsilver wedding with Wolverhampton recently, isitatesman who dates his success in life to misfore. He was destined for a University career when he was yet a very young man the patura death of his father and the absence of funds mmarily put an end to that ambition. Youngwler took his fate in both hands, became a juniorerk in a solicitor's office, and by these force fo harork managed to get admitted as a solicitor at the of twenty-two.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Hill, C.S., reverts to political employ.

Mr. J. Eccles, of the Survey of India, has seven months' leave.

Captain Baldrey is appointed Professor of the Lahore Veterinary College.

Mr. J. O. Miller, President, Indian Survey Committee, reverts to his substantive post.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified:—

Captain W. M. Anderson, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Waun, vice Captain Cox reverting to Military employ.

Major Showers from leave officiates as Political Agent, Kalat and Bolan.

Major McConaghey is posted as Political Agent, Sibi.

Mr. A. Williams from leave is posted as Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, vice Mr. Archer, who reverts to Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Major Tighe is posted as Political Officer with the ex-Amir.

Captain Minchin from leave officiates as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

Major Peacock is posted as Political Agent, Malwa.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. W. Dentikh is posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Mr. Sykes, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, has one month's leave.

Colonel Porter, Mint Master, Calcutta, has six months' leave, Captain McCormick officiating.

Mr. Gamble, Accountant General, Punjab, has eight months' leave, Mr. F. Anderson officiating.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Milne is gazetted to the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Thomson resigned.

It is notified that the maximum amount for which a single foreign rupee money order may be issued is now fixed at six hundred rupees.

Mr. Knox Homan, Deputy Postmaster General, Bihar, has nine months' leave, Mr. C. J. Hogg officiating.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Farewell has three months' extension of leave at home.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Moyle, Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has six months' leave, Mr. H. B. Taylor officiating.

SIGNORINA TORCHI'S SECOND CONCERT.

IT was most unfortunate that Signorina Torchi should have selected a night for her second concert on which there were several other engagements, and this accounted for the comparatively small attendance at the Town Hall on Saturday night. Whatever the audience may have lacked in numbers, however, they made up for in appreciation of Signorina Torchi's efforts to make the concert a success. The names of Miss Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Knight, and Signor Scrinzi on the programme lent additional interest to the evening's musical entertainment, for the two ladies are among Bombay's most popular and best known amateurs. In consequence of their kindly assistance, the programme was longer by two items than that of the first concert, Signorina Torchi contributing seven songs during the course of the evening. Part I of the programme opened with a piano solo by Signor Scrinzi, "Impromptu in F Minor" by Schubert, which was executed with all the effect that that clever pianist knows how to put into his pieces. He was followed by Signorina Torchi who gave an exquisite rendering of Saint Saens' "Samson et Dalila" which was received with loud and sustained applause. Miss Muir Mackenzie then gave a selected violin solo from Handel which being played with all the skill and execution that has made her such a favourite with Bombay music lovers, was warmly encored. Signorina Torchi followed with two songs, 'Vespro' by Quaranta, and "Un' Organetto Suona per la Via" by Scontrino, in both of which the rich quality and tone of her magnificent voice was heard to distinct advantage. During her rendering of the latter song especially, she held the audience entranced, and the Town Hall has rarely echoed to such a storm of applause as greeted her performance. Mrs Knight next delighted the audience with a finished rendering of Mattei's well-known song "Never More" which like all the preceding items on the programme was received with loud applause. A song, "Styrienne" from the opera "Mignon" by Signorina Torchi brought the first part of the programme to a conclusion, and the audience were fairly carried away in the enthusiasm of their reception of this effort by the prima donna. Part II opened with a piano solo by Signor Scrinzi who played "Andante finale di Lucia" by Donizetti with rare skill and execution. Signorina Torchi then gave "Dragon's de Villard" by Maillard which brought out in a high degree the culture and training of her voice and was followed by Miss Muir Mackenzie with another selected violin solo which met with the same warm reception as the first. Signorina Torchi contributed the next item, "Libro Santor" by Pinsuti, after which Signor Scrinzi, gave a piano solo, "Berceuse" by Chopin, which was loudly applauded. A highly successful concert was brought to a close with the Avanera of the Opera Carmen which was admirably sung by Signorina Torchi, and at the end of which she received a great ovation. Mrs. Chanter accompanied Miss Muir Mackenzie and Mrs. Knight on the Blathner grand pianos, lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co. During the course of the evening, bouquets were presented to Signorina Torchi and Miss Muir Mackenzie.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE final forecast of the Mustard Crop of Assam for 1904-1905 states the estimate of the preliminary forecast issued on the 21st December 1904, that the area under mustard would this season be larger than last year, has not been fulfilled. The area sown in mustard in the province (excluding the permanently-settled portions of Goalpara and Sylhet) is now returned as 159,624 acres. This is about 7 per cent less than 1903-1904 and about 1 per cent less than the average of 10 years proceeding. But it is 12 per cent more than the average of thepast five years. The decrease is shared by all districts except Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar, and the Jaintia parganas of Sylhet. The three districts of Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong are mainly responsible for the decrease. These three districts adjoin and between them grow mustard on 105,000 acres or two-thirds of the total mustard area of the province. In Nowgong where the area decreased from 41,600 acres to 39,500. It is said that weather conditions prevented cultivation, besides which the poor prices of last year acted to restrict area.

The season has been specially favourable in the Tezpur subdivision of Darrang and the Jaintia parganas, and the outturn for those areas is estimated at 16 annas, that is the full standard average. North Lakhimpur predicts an 8 anna crop, but as the area concerned is only 7,000 acres, the decrease of outturn would be hardly appreciable. In Barpeta (Kamrup) hail has done damage and only a 10 anna crop can be expected from the 22,000 acres planted. All the other districts foreshadow a 12 anna crop. The outturn of the province as whole may be roughly estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal, and at that rate it would be less than that of last year but somewhat better than the decennial average.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

THE WAR AND SECURITIES.

CONDITION IN THE TIN TRADE.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

WHAT with round bales and square bales, square bales and 500lb. bales, lint cotton and linters the plan man who has no pretensions to be an expert becomes a little confused over the ginners' report. It seems, however, that, including linters we may take it as 13,597,782 bales, against 10,014,454 bales last year, and it may be useful to recall that while the Agricultural Bureau, in reporting on the condition of the plant, expresses only an opinion, the ginner who truly records the number of bales passing through his gin is dealing with facts. The fact that the New York market advanced on yesterday's report indicating that the crop is some two and a quarter million bales more than the largest on record is merely a sign that the effect of the report had been fully discounted. Nevertheless it is remarkable that whereas the two great crops of 1897-8 and 1898-9 sent down cotton to 3d. or about it, we are now (with a far larger crop) about 4d., and in the opinion of many good judges we may not fall far below that figure. Unquestionably, the planter is in a much stronger position for holding than he was, and he has had a useful object-lesson in the value of combination. The question is whether the next crop is going to turn out a large or a small one, and we seem to be approaching the anti-social and paradoxical state of things in which the producers of cotton will pray for a small crop, though each farmer will doubtless make a mental reservation in favour of his own.

During the past month dealers in stock exchange securities have continued to discount the effects of a possible early peace between Russia and Japan, and with a certain amount of investment buying and easier money the tendency of values has been upward. The monthly valuation of the "Banker's Magazine's" list of 325 representative securities shows an appreciation of about 26 millions or '08 per cent, the actual aggregate values being as follows:—

February 20, 1905.....£3,078,253,000
March 20, 1905.....£3,104,443,000
Increase £26,190,000

The improvement was general; Consols touched the highest point for the year, whilst other gilt-edged stocks and English railway securities of all classes were stimulated by the reduction of the Bank rate. Canadian and American rails were largely dealt in on both sides of the Atlantic, and there are signs of a disposition to boom Canada for all it is worth. A further striking advance in copper shares is noted, but other mining securities have been neglected, and have dropped still further. The industrial market has been fairly strong.

West Riding woollen manufacturers are still waiting for the new Japanese army contracts for khaki woollens for which tenders were invited some little time ago. Up to the present nothing further has been heard from Tokio, and it is suggested that the delay is due to prospects of an early cessation of hostilities. A further rumour is in circulation to the effect that large quantities of the cloth already sent out have been returned, and that instead of any fresh contracts being issued those in hand will be cancelled. On the other hand we have it upon excellent authority that the new contracts are likely to be placed within the next few weeks. It is true that a consignment of cloth recently sent out is now on its return journey, but this is not because the Japanese Government contemplate wholesale returns, but for the simple reason that the cloth in question has not been passed by the Government Inspectors at Tokio. Needless to say, the authorities reserve the right to rejected any consignment that in their opinion does not reach the required standard of excellence. It is only fair to add that the cold pig on Japanese account has been very small, and has not by any means reached the dimensions attained in the case of our own War Office when it called in the aid of outside contractors to clothe the army in South Africa. Japan will probably be compelled to maintain a strong force in Manchuria for some time to come, and as this army must be clothed a renewal of the contracts may be confidently expected. It is worthy of note that tenders for the new contracts have been about 5s. a yard, and increase of 6d. to 9d. per yard on the last contracts.

A salient feature of the London wool auctions, which ended last week, was the comparative strength of values of the more desirable parcels, both merino and crossbred. In merinos, these sold about on a par with the close of the proceeding auctions, whilst inferior lots were fully 5 per cent down at one time showed in some cases a decline of as much as 10 per cent. These wools are often described as being of "doubtful yield," but for what reason it would be difficult to say, for they nearly always waste far more than the most experienced judge could anticipate or believe possible. In crossbreds, whilst the higher qualities were firm at a decline of not more than 5 per cent the coarser grades, as we expected, gave way at the opening as much as 10 per cent, and at one the decline, especially for the shabbier parcels, reached 15 per cent. During the last week, however, there was improved competition and values at the close had about recovered to the opening level in all classes. This result was, no doubt, aided by the unwillingness of owners to sell, for no fewer than 20,000 bales out of an available total of 180,00 bales were either not offered or were withdrawn. Of the 160,000 bales sold the home trade took no less than 84,000 bales, the Continent 70,000, and the United States only 6,000. Much of even this small quantity purchased for the United States was probably bought from a desire to "average" much dearer wool bought earlier in the season both here and in the colonial markets. Until the opening of the next London auctions in May interest will chiefly centre in Bradford, where during the last week there has been a much better tone. The recovery in value has not been large, and has been greatest in coarse crossbreds, where the drop had been most marked. It remains to be seen whether a safe basis of values has yet been reached.

The usual period for the publication of the balance sheets and the holding of the annual meetings of the German textile companies is now drawing to a close. Amongst the latest declarations is that of the Baden Joint-stock Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, of Neurode, in the Carlsruhe district, which is to distribute for 1904 a dividend of 4 per cent on the preference shares, and carries forward £1,007. This result shows an improvement as against the result for 1903, for which year no dividend at all was possible. The Spinning and Weaving Company of Ulm made a net profit of £3,600 and paid 3 per cent—the first dividend since 1885. The Spinning and Coloured Goods Weaving Company of Pfersee, a sister company, made £3,110 net profit and paid 3 per cent—likewise the first distribution since 1885. The Neuhof Spinning Company of Hof, which must be distinguished the new Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company of the same place, has declared a dividend of 7 per cent for 1904. It has been decided to extend the mills so as to include about 10,000 fine spindles. The Sophian Kolb Flax Spinning Company, of Bayreuth, has published a balance sheet showing a profit of £557 for 1904, as against a loss of £1,172 for 1903. The profit for the past year has been written off against the accumulated debit balance, which stood in the books at £2,135 and has been reduced by last year's profit to £1,578.

The steady rise in the value of tin during the current month is of course attributable to the decline in the supply from Dutch sources, but the amount of the rise seems to be rather out of proportion to the cause. Towards the close of February foreign tin was quoted slightly under £130 per ton. It has now reached over £137, and looks as if it might touch £140 for spot delivery. To find a parallel to this price we have to go back to April, 1903. The movement now, however, is less

speculative than it then was, and to all appearance the position is sounder; although there are sellers of three months' tin at a backwardation of £3 per ton. It is reported that in Holland the market is practically destitute of spot tin, and speculators there are evidently anticipating a further increase in the price. In many of our industries, and especially in the great tin-plate industry, when tin rises above £120 per ton considerable inconvenience is caused, and it is to be hoped that the present high rates will stimulate further production within a short time, and relieve the consumer of the fear of famine prices.

According to the report just issued by the Felt Manufacturing Company of Fulda, the English market tends more and more to prefer its own productions, a tendency which the report attributes to the recent federation of the English felt firms. The conditons created by the new German commercial treaties are prejudicial to the prospects of an increased export, and German felt manufacturers will in the main, says the report, be henceforth restricted to the domestic market. The high price of raw cotton during the past year, together with the continued scarcity of coarse wools, had a most adverse effect upon the felt trade. The Fulda Company, which has a capital of £75,000, has been unable to declare a dividend, a thing which has not happened for six years. The net profit for the past year was £3,300, as against £3,500 for 1903, when a dividend of 4 per cent was paid. The working expenses during the past year were unusally heavy.

Arrangements are being made for a public meeting in Manchester at an early date to consider the question of a standard for moisture in cotton yarn. The question has already been under consideration by the Mill Managers' Association and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and both bodies favour the adoption by general agreement of some definite standard such as was adopted on the Continent 30 years ago.

FADS AND FANCIES SEEN BY A PHYSICIAN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

My second objection to this popular fad is that its exponents persistently defy all facts and logic and probability in declaring that physical training is "the" cure for the physical deterioration of which so much has lately been heard. In truth, this is the silliest and most pernicious nonsense. You breed a child in a slum, where sunlight and fresh air are unknown; feed him on pickles and herring at the age of six months, together with what has been milk, but, at the time of its reception, is what the bacteriologists call an "impure culture"—meaning thereby that it contains more kinds of germs than one. At the ripe age of four or five, when his brain is only half-formed, and when air and light are vital for him, he is sent—probably breakfastless—to school, where he spends some hours in an atmosphere of more than doubtful purity, in a position which permits of the taking of half-breaths, and under an arrangement of school hours which demands from his vagrant little mind sustained attention for about twice as long as is possible. After some years of this, during which he has learnt to juggle with our absurd coinage system, and to recite the number of equally absurd poles or roods that make a perch, or perches a pole or rood, and probably to rehearse the "apothecaries'" measure—which the apothecary has ceased to use for some years—we have produced a short-sighted, narrow-chested, undersized youth, who is the fittest survivor of the many that began the race, but have fallen by the way. It is then proposed, by the high-priests of Muscle, to give this poor fellow a pair of dumbells or Indian clubs, and forth right make a man of him.

It is quite time that this fatuous notion be exploded. It may be possible to gain a spiritual paradise by a death-bed repentance after years of villainy; but if the doctrine of consequence means anything, it assures us that a physical paradise is not to be won by a belated and disproportinate and spasmodic attention to one of the minor laws of health, after the most important years have been spent in defiance of the primal laws of man's physical being. Here is a Fad worth fighting.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINES.

WE referred recently to the substantial progress of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, and to its attractions for the speculator. The profit for last year was £147,618, as compared with £413 783 in the previous twelve months—an increase of £33,832. The total production of 201 9909 oz. of gold as against 192 897 oz., for the previous year, shows an increase of 9,012 oz., and the realised value of the year's output an increase of £35,716. Even India too, can give a lead to some mining concerns in better-advertised parts of the world, and has been able to make a material contribution to the great problem of all gold-emining—the lowering of working costs. The directors state that the Cauvery electrical power scheme has again given great satisfaction, and the reduction in price under the terms of the contract from £29 to £18 per horse-power for the second, third and fourth years of the agreement with the Government, has already had a beneficial effect as evidenced by the reduction in the working costs during the past twelve months. The report, also, deals with the highly important question of the Company's future. On this point it is stated that at the 31st December 1903, the reserve of ore in the mine were estimated at 510,000 tons. During the subsequent twelve months 191,000 tons were extracted, but the quantity opened up was 204,000 tons, leaving a net gain of 13,000 tons, and increasing the reserves to 523,000 tons. One other matter must be mentioned here—it is impossible to ignore it, and the circumstance deserves to be known far and wide. On the 6th July next, the Mysore Company will have been in existence twenty-five years, and for the twenty-four and a-half years to the 31st December last it had extracted from its mines 1,435,901 tons of ore for a production of 1 923 360 oz. of bar gold, of a value of £7,503 558 6s. 7d., out of which dividends have been paid amounting to £3 993,042 6s. 2d. Not many mining propositions at Witwatersrand or elsewhere can boast of a record like that.—"Pioneer."

FRONTIER NEWS.

A SHELL EXPLOSION.

JEMADAR SHOT BY SEPOY

A QUETTA correspondent writes on the 13th instant: A number of fatalities have occurred this week at Quetta. On the morning of the 11th instant a shell, while being unloaded, exploded, killing instantaneously one sergeant and three khalasies; a fourth khalasee died in hospital an hour afterwards. A fifth, injured, will probably recover.

On Thursday morning a Hazarah Jemadar was shot dead on the range by a Hazarah sepoy who had recently been reduced from Naik, on account of a charge of irregularity at range scoring brought against him by the Jemadar. The murderer was seized at once by the men around before he could fire at the others. The Jemadar was very popular amongst the Hazarahs.

The two chargers of Major Hartisan taken out of his stables have been found in the hills. The thieves being hotly pursued abandoned the horses with a bag of meat and flour. On Sunday morning two men armed with rifles passing along the hills twenty miles from Quetta were seen by a shepherd tending sheep. Being suspicious, the shepherd warned the nearest village. The villagers assembled and pursued the robbers, and after a fight captured one, who appears to have been one of the party who stole the horses. He had come from Afghanistan with a party to raid. Another capture by villagers took place on the 11th, the man captured being suspected of forming one of the party implicated in the murder of the sentry shot dead the other day at his post.

These captures by villagers are very gratifying, indicating as they do a new spirit to assist the authorities.

"SIX YEARS at the Russian Court" is the title of a series of articles of exceptional interest which begin in the April number of the "Leisure Hour." They have been written by Miss M. Eagar, an Irish lady who for several years was a member of the Czarina's household and who has had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the inner life of the Russian Imperial House. The articles, which are copiously illustrated, have been written with the consent and approval of the Czarina.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE VICEROY.

A PROTEST AGAINST A PROTEST.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Mahommedans was held at Nacoda House at Nacoda Mohalla under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency National Mohammedan Association, on Saturday night, when a very large number attended, besides a deputation from Dhorajee. It was a counterblast to the meeting held in the Novelty Theatre on Wednesday last to protest against the sentiments expressed by H. E. Lord Curzon in two of his recent public speeches. Among those present were Khan Bahadur Abdul Razaq Curtas, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhai Moosabhai the Kazi of Bombay, Moulavi Shaikh Alibhai Hamdani, Moulavi Bashiruddin S. Belgrami, Peerzada Syed Gulam Mohamed Rafai, Mr. Carroll Judge John, prince Mirza, Messrs, Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Munshi Abdul Karim, Haji Mian Jitaykar, Khan Saheb Kazi Mohammed Ali Murghay, Messrs. Syed Ahmed Edroos, Mulla Mohammed Younus, Haji Ahmed Dewji, Mohammed Ismail Hafiz, Abdul Rehman Jitaykar, Syed Usuf, Syed Ahmed, the Amil of the Bohras and a number of Syeds, Peerzadas, Heads of Jamats, both Sunnis and Shias, Mutevallees and also a number of others. One of the Secretaries of the Association, Munshi Abdul Karim, welcomed the members and other gentlemen and announced the object for which the meeting was called.

Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, the President in addressing the meeting said:—

I thank you sincerely on behalf of the National Mohammedan Association of this Presidency for coming here this evening. I need not dwell at length on the object with which this meeting is convened. You are already aware of it. Before I address you, I have to announce that telegrams and letters have been sent to me by the Zillah Committees of the Association sympathising with the object of this meeting. They are from the Zillahs of Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Dharwar, Nassik, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. Several gentlemen from Dhorajee have also come to attend this meeting. It is quite clear to you that the address delivered on the 13th February at the Calcutta University Convocation by the Viceroy has been the topic of the day. A few persons have been spreading all sorts of interpretations about it and even have gone to the length of stating that the remarks contained therein are undeserved and unfounded, reflecting on the character and motives of the public men of this country. Gentlemen, if I recollect rightly, it was first said that the reflections were on all the Indian subjects of the Emperor. But now we find that the statement is confined only to public men and this is clear from the words in which the resolution in Bombay is couched. We are now to understand that the public men are the only persons who are pained and not the whole country. Lord Curzon's speech, if carefully read with an unbiassed mind, clearly shows that what he said was stated as advice to the students and that his Excellency in no way even attempted to speak about the subject in the manner about which such a clamour is raised and heaven and earth are moved. (Laughter). Gentlemen I am glad you have not allowed your minds to be influenced by the uncalled for remarks made by some interested vernacular papers on this subject. The vernacular papers, with the exception of a few, do not represent the views of the public of any section or class of the Hindu or Mohammedan communities. The views expressed in these journals are the production of the troubled brains of the editors almost all of whom belong to one party. Pardon me, gentlemen, if I say that one sided views are always expressed and that those who express certain views are not open to convictions. Rightly or wrongly they adhere to their own views and even allow their judgment to be blinded by obstinacy and desire for vituperation. Here I quote a passage from the Viceroy's speech, "I speak of slander and vituperation of those with whom you do not happen to agree. I do not wish to be tempted this afternoon into anything that might be thought to have political bearing, for it would not be proper to this Convocation. I will only say, therefore that to many true friends among whom I count myself the most distressing symptom of the day is the degree to which abuse is entering into public controversy in this country. It is a bad thing for any State if difference of opinion cannot exist without invendo and persecution and if the vocabulary of the nation is trained to invective. Authority will never be won by those who daily preach that authority exists only to be reviled. National happiness cannot spring from a root of bitterness and national existence cannot grow in an atmosphere of strife. I would like to urge all you young men when you go forth into this world to avoid this most dangerous of all temptations. Respect your opponents and do not calumniate them."

CAN OTHER ADVICE BE MORE WHOLESOME than this? Your everyday experience must tell you how matters are put before the public and good words are described as attacks and what not, because they proceed from a certain person with whom others do not agree. At the Bombay meeting the Chairman said among other things that reflections were cast on the sacred books of the Hindus and Mahommedans. Nothing in the speech is found to justify the fact that any reflection was cast on the sacred books of which the Chairman speaks. I think the Chairman who described himself as a blunt man carried his eloquence too far. Such remarks do not strengthened the arguments or sale of woe (Laughter). Can it be supposed that a person in the Viceroy's position would ever air an idea of such a thing? Can it be imagined for a moment that Lord Curzon who has on all occasions shown the highest respect for the religions of the Mohammedans, Hindus and Parsees would ever think of making such aspersions? We cannot forget the fact that only recently the Viceroy restored an old Mosque at Ahmedabad to the Mohammedan Jamat which was used to be occupied for office purposes. Can a person of such feelings cast such reflections? We emphatically protest against such an interpretation of the Viceroy's speech. (Cheers). One point which the Viceroy dealt with in his speech is worthy of notice and is one which gives satisfaction to all men specially to those Rajas, Jagirdars, Inamdars and Mohammedan gentlemen of old families who are the heads of their Sects, Jamats and families. It is that in India there are two sets of people, the reticent and the eloquent.—A man who in his town or his village devotes himself to the interests of his fellow-country men, and by example and by efforts improves their lot is a greater benefactor than the hero of a hundred platforms. We Mohammedans are reticent. Nevertheless, if it is not a presumption, we do our duty towards our people in a quiet manner, let us quietly go on discharging our duty to our own people. Let us not shrink from it because we do not earn the applause of the outsiders in the vernacular papers. All over India our Mohamedan brethren have kept aloof from such unmeaning demonstrations, for they know, and, we know too, that we do not take the same view as expressed by the persons who attended the meetings at Calcutta, Madras, Allanabad and Bombay. I again beg to strongly protest against the resolution passed at the meeting in Bombay.

The following resolution was proposed by Khan Saheb Kazi Mahommed Ali Murghay and seconded by Peerzada Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai:—That the meeting held on the 15th April 1905 at Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency National Mohammedan Association, passes a resolution to the Mohammedans do not entertain the same views of the Viceroy's Convocation address as taken by the meetings held in Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad and Bombay. That the Viceroy has been devoting his talents and accomplishments to the service of this country with sincerity of purpose and with a view to materially enhance the prosperity of each and every section of the Hindu and Mohammedan communities; that the Mohammedans hold the Viceroy in high esteem and gratefully acknowledge the eminent services he has been rendering to the country with much disinterestedness and devotion to duty. That in this expression of humble appreciation and regard the Mohammedan Rajas, Syeds, Peerzadas, Kazis, Jagirdars, Inamdars and other members of the Zillah Committees of the Association from the Zillahs of Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nasik, Sholapur and Ahmadnagar join. That this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India through the Government of Bombay by the President of the Association." This resolution was opposed by Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, who said that considering the Mohammedan population of Bombay is about 1,75,000, It cannot be said that this meeting is a public meeting. Further he urged that the Mohammedans should do what the Hindus and Parsis have done and that by passing such a resolution they would do no good. The hostile attitude taken up by the Mohammedans against the Indian National Congress was unreasonable because it had never hitherto done anything prejudicial to the interests of this country. He exhorted them to unite with other communities in all matters which tended to promote the welfare of the people.

Moulvi Nazir Husein Sakha" said that if this meeting was not a Mohammedan public meeting then the meeting held in the Novelty theatre was in no sense a public meeting of the Hindus and the Parsis, for their population is something like 6 to 8 lacs.

Several other persons spoke in support of the resolution and it was carried by sixty three votes against twenty-six.

Mr. Haji Yusaf demanded a poll. The Chairman said it was unnecessary and declared the meeting closed.

THE marriage of Mr. R. Grosvenor Perry and Miss Ethel Arnold will take place on April 26, at Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.

THE PARSEE CLUB CYCLING SPORTS.

THIRD DAY.

THE third and last day's events in connection with the Sports, inaugurated by the Bombay Parsee Cycling Club, were gone through, on Saturday, on the Marine Lines Maidan in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. Seven events were embodied in the programme, the most interesting among them being the Motor Handicap and the Half Mile Ladies' Handicap. The first event, the Two Miles Handicap Parsee Cycling Club secured half a dozen sprinters. Mr. P D Palamcote was the most fancied on his past successes, but he only managed to secure second place from C M Javeri who began well and finished in spanking form. No less than seventeen lined the rope for the Three Miles Open Handicap, which ended in a popular win for S Q M Sergeant H Fewester, Private C Gray and Sergeant A. W. Allen placing second and third respectively. The Five Miles Motor Cycle race elicited a deal of excitement. Mr. P. A. Stewart was dubbed a success and though he started well and finished first in excellent style, he was unfortunately only placed second by the Judge on the grounds of his having not conceded ten seconds to Mr. W. C. England, which, it was said, the latter was entitled to on account of Mr. Stewart's previous achievements during the Meeting. The Quarter Mile Children's Handicap was also an interesting feature of the Sports, and would have been more so but for the paucity of the entries which unfortunately was limited to only four. Arthur Boltore started well and finished a race the winner from D. B. Khurrawalla. Fourteen started in the Five Miles Handicap which went to Sergeant A. W. Allen, the second prize being annexed by Private E. A. Fay. There were three mishaps in the Ladies' race, but fortunately none of them were of a serious character. Miss Ellis King secured premier honors, the second and third prizes going to Miss Ida Pinnok and Miss Ida Moni respectively. The Sports terminated with the One Mile Handicap for Schoolboys which went to Cowasji K. Mehta.

At the termination of the Sports, the assembly adjourned to the tent where Mrs. Sorab J. Tata distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

Before doing so, Mr. B. E. Patel, the Honorary Secretary of the Parsee Cycle Club, read the Report, which stated that there were at present no less than 125 members at present in the Club, Messrs. Palamcote Lalkaka were the first to propose the organisation of these Sports, which were started with a guarantee fund of Rs. 500. Subsequent donations came in rapidly from various sources which accounted for the success of the meeting. He was thankful to the original promoters as well as to Sergeant-Major Downing, who acted as Judge, for their indefatigable exertions in vouching for the success of the Sports. In conclusion Mr. Patel expressed his gratitude to Mrs. Sorab J. Tata, for kindly undertaking to distribute the prizes.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in addressing those assembled said he was exceedingly pleased to observe the great sporting enterprize of the Parsees of Bombay which was a big feature of the Meeting. He congratulated Mr. Patel on the successes of the Club and on the success of the Meeting. He remarked that the spectators were amply rewarded for their attendance by the very interesting nature of the Sports, which, he said, were indeed of a high order throughout, and which were taken advantage of by competitors from various parts of India.

Cheers for Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mrs. Tata, the Honorary Secretary, and the Members of the Committee, terminated the proceedings.

The Bombay Presidency centre of the St John Ambulance Association provided during the Meeting a wheeled ambulance and appliances for rendering first aid, with a squad in daily attendance of the Parsee division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade under Serjeant Motiwalla and Corporal B. B. Unwalla. Nine casualties received attention.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, under the able direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine enlivened the afternoon's proceedings.

The following are the results:—

Two Miles Handicap Parsee Cycling Club.—First prize value Rs. 50, presented by Messrs. J. A. Kirkbridge and Co. One Racer Bicycle, second prize value Rs. 25, presented by Messrs Pallonji Dinsha and Co. (of Aden), third prize value Rs. 15, presented by Mr. A Levetus.

Mr C M Javeri 50 yards	1
Mr P D Palamcote 110 yards	2
Mr J P Kanga 70 yards	3

Time—5 min 58 secs,

Three Miles Open Handicap.—First prize value Rs. 50 presented by Mr Vaicha Bros. second prize value Rs. 25, presented by Messrs F P Bhumgara, third prize value Rs. 15, presented by Messrs. A Bhicajee and Co.

S Q M Sergt H Fewester 240 yards	1
Pte C Gray 290 yards	2
Sergt A W Allen 280 yards	3

Time—6 min 23 secs.

Five Miles Motor (Sealed Handicap).—First prize value Rs. 75 presented by Messrs. Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre and Co., Bombay second prize value Rs. 50 presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley, third prize value Rs. 20, presented by Mr. D. Bhicajee and Mr Sorarji Aspandiar Irani.

Mr W C England	1
Mr P A Stewert	2
Mr P A Goffino	3

Time—10 min 58 2-5 secs.

Quarter Mile Children Handicap.—First prize value Rs. 25, presented by Mr. Framroz H. Major, second prize value Rs. 10, presented by Messrs. Golwalla Bros.

Arthur Bolton	1
B B Khurrawalla	2

No time taken.

Five Miles Handicap.—First prize value Rs. 50 presented by Mr Damoder G. Sukhadwalla and (Special prize from Messrs. Lamington Cycle Co second prize value Rs. 24, presented by Messrs Mongini Bros.

Sergt A W Allen 400 yards	1
Pte E A Fay, scratch	2
Mr W Morris 290 yards	3

Time—12 min 6 secs.

Half Mile Ladies Handicap.—First prize value Rs. 50, presented by Messrs. Durkop and Co second prize value Rs. 25, presented by Messrs C M Bhesania and Sons, third prize value Rs. 15, presented by Bombay Lyric Stores.

Miss Ellis King 20 yards	1
Miss Ida Pinnock scratch	2
Miss Ida Moni scratch	3

Also competed:—Mrs G Devonshire 40 yards, Mr J Thirley 30 yards and Miss Smith 10 yards.

One Mile School Boy Handicap—First prize value Rs. 30 presented by Messrs. Dastur and Davar and (Special prize from Parsee Cycling Club) second prize value Rs. 25 presented by Continental Chouteho and Gutta Percha and Co., third prize value Rs presented presented by Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Chub

Mr H A Philips 190 yards	1
Mr Abdool Rajak Abd. Rahim 60 yds.,	2
Mr Nadur Dhunjibhoy Khambata 250 yards	2

Time—2 min 39 1-5 secs.

AT LAST a British cruiser has been fitted to use petroleum instead of coal. The result will be watched with curiosity and interest, for if the new departure proves an economic success, there will be great times for the oil trade, in which, of course Burma would be bound to share. India cannot be too grateful to its Government for the prevention of anything resembling monopoly in connection with petroleum. At the moment a severe war is being waged between the Anglo-American Oil Trust which trades in Australia under the name of the Colonial Oil Company—and the Shell Transport and Trade Company for the control of the Commonwealth market. The Oil Trust representative in South Australia in January issued a circular to the trade offering a rebate of a half-penny a gallon on all purchases made by storekeepers and tradesmen, on these distributors signing a declaration at the end of the half-year that they had only sold "White Rose" (American) kerosine. This was promptly followed by a counter-more by the Shell Transport Company, which issue a circular offering a half-penny rebate on purchases of "Silver-light" oil without any conditions whatever and appealing at the same time to the anti-Trust instincts of the South Australians by claiming the operation in preventing a monopoly of the whole business in the State. The effort on the part of the Shell Transport Company has not been unsuccessful, as the South Australian Grocers' and Shopkeepers' Association has since rejected the Oil Trust offer. We are well out of such commercial antics in India.

Silent Self-Lubricating

PUNKAH PULLEYS,

Rs. 3 only.

Sole Manufacturers,

C. JOST & Co.,

Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

THE PRIMA DRESS WATCH.

OPEN FACE

14 carat gold case, silver dial, Rs. 130.

OPEN FACE

Garat gold case, Gilt dial, Rs. 150.

HUNTING

14 carat gold case, silver dial, Rs. 200.

THE THINNEST LEVER WATCH YET PRODUCED.

3/16 INCH IN THICKNESS.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

Opposite G. P. O. 11, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

"APENTA" B.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

A beautiful Skin

atones for faults of feature. It is possessed by all users of

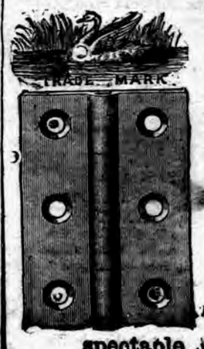
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHTIRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

PROSELYTISM AMONG PARSEES.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY.

A DENSELY packed meeting of the Parsee community, convened by the trustees of the charitable funds and properties of the Parsee Panchayet, was held at Allbless Baug, yesterday afternoon, to consider the report of the committee, which was appointed by the Parsee Community at a general meeting held in the same place on the 2nd August 1903, to enquire into and submit a report on the question of the advisability into Zoroastrianism of the followers of other religions. The notice convening the present meeting was signed by the trustees of the funds in question—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, who were all present with the exception of Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, who is out of Bombay, and Mr. H. E. Allbless, who was ill. Space was reserved in the central part of the hall for the special accommodation of Parsee ladies, of whom a small number were present. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was called to the chair.

The Committee, appointed by the Parsee community on the 2nd August 1903 consisted of nearly two hundred Parsee gentlemen, who appointed a sub-committee to investigate into the question of proselytism among Parsees in all its bearings. The sub-committee in their turn, appointed an expert Committee of men versed in religious lore. Expert opinions of head-priests in Bombay and other places were obtained, European 'savants' were consulted and they were almost unanimously of opinion that according to the doctrines of Zoroastrianism, proselytism was not disallowed. The expert Committee presented a report, agreed to by a large majority, that the Zoroastrian faith was not against proselytism. But the sub-committee instead of adopting the report of the expert Committee went into the question in its social bearings, with the result that half their number were of opinion that proselytism might be allowed with certain safeguards, whereas the other half were opposed to it. As the chairman declined to give his casting vote one way or the other, the sub committee were not in a position to submit a decided opinion or recommendation on the subject.

At the instance of the sub-committee a meeting of the general Committee was called which held several sittings, and it was eventually decided that the whole question should be gone into 'de novo' by the general Committee. Any meetings of the general Committee were held, and the conclusion they arrived at were to the effect that conversion to Zoroastrianism was inadvisable and disadvantageous in the present circumstances of the community. Before a meeting of the whole community could be called to consider the report of the Committee appointed in 1903, a counter requisition, signed by Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and others was addressed to the trustees, suggesting to them that it would be unwise and inexpedient to convene another meeting of the community to receive the report of the Committee previously appointed, and that the consequences of calling another meeting of the community would do them no good. Thus the Parsees were divided into two sections, one section, the orthodox ranging itself against proselytism and another favouring it. In such a state of affairs the trustees, supported by counsel's opinion, issued a public notification in which they declared that only those who were born of Parsee parents and were followers of the Zoroastrian religion would hereafter be admitted into the Parsee fire temples, towers of silence etc., dedicated to the use of the Parsee community, and would claim the benefits of funds dedicated to, and the right to be present at public meetings of the Parsee community, etc. A section of the community, who are against proselytism were of opinion that the trustees had taken a right and judicious course in the interests of the community. Another section, interested in the cause of reform and progress, declared that the trustees had "roused the sleeping serpent and appeared to have sown the seeds of discord in the community." It was in these circumstances that yesterday's meeting of the community was held.

Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Mody, the able Secretary to the Trustees, read the notice convening the meeting, and the Chairman, in addressing these present, reviewed what had occurred during the last twenty months in connection with the proposal to admit non-Zoroastrians into their faith, the appointment of the general committee, the nature of the discussions that had taken place during the interval; the trend of public opinion among the majority of the community, etc., and requested those present to carry on the discussions at the meeting in a calm, unimpassioned, and dignified manner. The Chairman said the thanks of the community were due to Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, the chairman and members of the Committee, and to Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Modi, their zealous and energetic Secretary, for their conscientious an arduous labours in investigating into the subject in question.

The Chairman then asked Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee to move the first proposition.

It was then proposed by Dr. K E. Dadachanjee that this meeting acknowledged receipt of the report of the General Committee appointed on the 2nd August 1903 which had been printed and circulated, and, looking to the present religious and social condition of the Parsee community, resolved that it was inexpedient to admit professors of other religions into Zoroastrianism, because it would militate against the original unity and ancient traditions of the community and be injurious to their interests. Dr. Dadachanjee spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution, adducing numerous instances from ancient and modern history and the works of eminent authors.

Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Byramjee Patel seconded the proposition. It was supported by Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, who said it was his intention to abstain from taking any part in the discussions at the meeting, but he felt at the last moment that it was his duty to express his views against the proposal with a view to keep their ancient and honoured community safe from admixture with the professors of other creeds.

The first resolution was then put to the meeting and carried amidst cheers and acclamations of joy.

It was then proposed by Shums ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana that, in reference to those persons of other religions and communities who had in some way or other got admitted into Zoroastrianism, or pretended to have been so admitted, this meeting resolved that they had no right whatever to enjoy the privileges accorded to all true Zoroastrians of attending fire temples or meetings of the community, or of benefiting in any way from their religious funds and endowments and institutions in Bombay and outstations. That this meeting would disapprove and reprobate the action of any Parsee priest who would invest with the sacred kustee or other insignia of Zoroastrianism the professor of another religion; that such priests be excluded from officiating in any fire temples or performing religious ceremonies in any Parsee families, etc.

Mr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Vimadlal, solicitor, seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Manekjee Cowasjee Patel, and carried amidst continued cheers.

Dr. Nadirshah Hormusjee Sukhia proposed the next proposition to the effect that this meeting resolved to apply strictly the above two resolutions from that day forward to the children born of any father or mother who was not a true Zoroastrian, that it excluded such children from all benefits which were extended to true Zoroastrians. It was further resolved that such children who had from oversight or other cause been treated as Zoroastrian children up to that day be treated as exceptions, and be exempted from the operations of the resolutions in question.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Sorabjee Dinshaw Kalas, and carried amidst prolonged cheers.

On the motion of Dr. Sorab Cursetjee Nariman, seconded by Dr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Sabiar, it was resolved with acclamations to the effect that the meeting authorised the Chairman and the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds notify the resolutions passed at the meeting, with their signatures attached thereto, in Bombay and outstations, and to request the Anjumans out of Bombay to carry the resolutions into effect.

The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Chairman and members of the Committee for their valuable labours; to the owners and Trustees of Allbless Baug; and to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for presiding a tthe meeting All the propositions were passed with acclamation; and the proceedings were characterised througout by perfect unanimity.

THE subscription list for the relief of sufferers by the recent earthquake in the Punjab has now been definitely opened, and subscriptions are invited from all parts of India and England, and may be paid into the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, to the credit of the fund. As already announced, a public meeting will be held in Lawrence Hall, Lahore, on the return of Sir Charles Rivaz from the scene of disaster. The following is the list of donations already intimated. His Excellency the Viceroy, Rs. 10,000; H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, Rs 2000; the Hon'ble Sir Dennil Ibbetson, Rs. 2,000; Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Son, £2,000. To these must be added the generous donation of Rs. 5,000 from the Heir Apparent of the Raja of Nabha.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.

POLISH NOBLES IN FLIGHT.

MOB SIEZE ESTATES.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Express" telegraphing on March 28th says:—The revolt grows daily. It is no longer a mere political rising, engineered by the Socialists. Every part of Russia is seething with discontent.

In many districts the people have broken into open rebellion—so much so, that provincial governors are now applying for permission to use artillery against the rioters.

The Polish rising has assumed a sinister character. The nobles who refuse to join with the revolutionaries are being driven out of the country by threats. Count Potski, Prince Czetwertynski, Prince Lubomirski, and other leading nobles have fled from Warsaw because they received anonymous letters threatening them with death if they did not subscribe to the revolutionary funds. Other nobles have proved traitors to their class by secretly subscribing.

Throughout the western provinces the following proclamation has been spread broadcast:—

Catholic priests, Poles, and Jews are trying to re-establish serfdom. They are helping the Japanese in the present war by supplying them with money, but they will give nothing to the Russian Red Cross funds. The Czar has stated secretly that if we can get rid of all Poles and Jews he will divide the land among the peasants.

(Signed)

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX COMMITTEE.

Firebrand proclamations of this kind have inflamed the ignorant peasantry to all sorts of excesses. They are seizing indifferently the property of nobles, Catholics, Jews, and the State according to locality, and for every outrage of the kind they can point to some forged proclamation or other as a justification.

PEASANT RULE.

In the Caucasus the peasants have bluntly refused to recognise the Government in any way. They will not pay taxes; they will not allow the officials to interfere with them. If one more zealous than the rest attempts to preserve order, he is found in the streets some dark night, stabbed in the back. Gendarmes are murdered daily. If the culprit is arrested, he is promptly set at liberty by the people, and more bloodshed occurs in the process. The peasants have elected a sort of government of their own and have declared all the estates of the nobility confiscated to the people. Many of these estates have already been seized and divided. Landowners are flying out of the district, in terror of their lives.

At Kuchan, near the Persian border the Khan is besieged by an armed mob in his own castle.

Serious reports come from Tiflis. The troops refuse to fire on the people. For this reason other troops, on their way to the Far East, have been hurriedly summoned to maintain order; and it is here that the governors are asking for permission to turn their artillery on the mob. If the permission is granted, there will be some horrible carnage.

A curious story comes from Libau. Because of the defeat at Mukden, the mistress of the high school for girls refused to allow her students to attend a dance. They stormed through the streets, shrieking for her death. The boys of the high school joined in the demonstration, and the boys and girls smashed half the windows in one of the main streets.

From Moscow I learn that at the "Forty Day" service, held to-day, in commemoration of the death of the Grand Duke Sergious, leaflets were handed to the common people warning them against those who desire to change the forms of government.

SCHOOL-ROOM HUMOUR.

THE humour ascribed to school-children is of three kinds: that which has been invented and laid to their charge by adults; that which has been handed down to us through the ages; and that which is of to-day, and chiefly of the now defunct Board Schools, the point of which lies in its unconsciousness. Mr. Macnamara, M.P., in his volume "School-room Humour" (Arrowsmith) gives us some of all three kinds, but, happily, the majority of his stories are comparatively fresh. As Mr. Macnamara says, in considering children's witticisms, they take the ultimate literally, or they do not quite catch the meaning of a question, or they miss the right word in favour of another which is curiously like it in sound. Owing to these causes, some of their definitions are exceedingly quaint. For example, a Barbarian is defined as "a man who eats hair; a zebra as like a donkey with a Kendal Hornet's jersey on; and the Equator as a menagerie lion running round the centre of the earth." Historical questions frequently elicit "howlers." One boy declared that by the Salic Law no woman could become king; another went further, and said that the law forbade any man descended from a woman inheriting the throne; while a third maintained that Edward III. would have been King of France if his mother had been a man.

The Elizabethan English of the Bible is, of course, a great stumbling-block. A small boy in Dublin is said to have declared that the proud will become animals, and when asked for his reason, said,—"He that humbleth himself shall be exalted, and he that exalteth himself shall be a baste." The train of a child's thought is often very curious, as in the case of the boy, who in answer to the question, "Why was Elisha sorry when the Shunamite's son was dead?" replied, "Because he didn't like being left alone with a widow." Another boy considered, with some reason, that it was the fatted calf who was sorry when the prodigal son returned. Some excellent mathematical answers are also given in this book: for example, "Things which are double each other are greater than anything else"; "Two straight lines cannot enclose a space unless they are crooked"; and as an example of an Axiom, "When you are in the middle you are half way over."

The parents of the children also contribute to school humour, and Mr. Macnamara writes that, strangely enough, it is among the thriftless and self-indulgent minority of the working classes—those who shockingly neglect and ill-treat their children—that the teacher finds the greatest trouble in the matter of objection even to the most moderate and wisely-administered corporal punishment. For himself, whenever he was attacked in school by an angry mother, he offered her a chair with great suavity, for he has found that if she could be induced to rehearse her complaints while sitting down the fires of her fury would soon flicker out. Parents' letters, of course, for children's lateness or absence are often worth preservation. A Dover parent wrote: Dear Miss, please excuse Mary being late as she has out been on a herring." Another who was evidently a bit of a poet, wrote

"Grim tyrant of the powers that be,
Take note I The lad had leave from me."

Most of the stories are of the present generation but it is sad to see such venerable chestnuts as the "diminies," "the she bear," and the vile body stories cropping up again. Nor is Mr. Macnamara quite free from the weaknesses of his pupils, for in telling a story of a little girl who said she liked the reverse of a penny best because "You can see the Queen riding on a bicycle" he speaks of Neptune and the shield instead of Britannia and the shield. But this will merely add a smile to the constant laughter which is aroused by the book, and our quotations must conclude with the little girl who volunteered the information that the snow was swept out of Heaven. But how does it get into heaven? asked the master. Please sir, the angels scratch it off their wings, said the child.

THE OFFERING OF DOLLS.

The Bishop of London told a pretty story at his address to society women the other day. He said that when he was staying at a country house some time ago, he gave an address to a number of children of the well-to-do classes, and depicted the sufferings of some of the slum boys and girls. He had alluded to one particular little sufferer when a little girl, a daughter of his host, rushed out of the room and in a few minutes flew back again, and with a passion of tears threw her best doll into his arms, and sobbed, "O give it to the poor little girl who has always to lie on her back, and can never go out." The other children affected with her enthusiasm, brought him dolls and toys until his portmanteau was overflowing, and he had to have a huge package made of them for the youngsters in the East End.

DOG THAT SHAMS LAMENESS.

Mr. George R. Sims tells a good story of a dog impostor in the "Referee." The animal is a terrier, and one night was found on a doorstep in Rotherhithe. He was taken in, fed, and given a night's lodging, and all the time he hopped about on three legs. He was lame in the morning and had a good breakfast, continuing lame until some one opened the front door. Then he put his lame foot down and ran off at top speed, entirely cured of his lameness. That evening the same dog was observed lying on a doorstep in another part of Rotherhithe. When the door was opened, he held up one leg and limped in on the other three. The occupants of that house had a pet cat, and didn't want a terrier. So the cripple was gently put out into the street again, and so the surprise of everybody, he trotted off without showing a symptom of lameness.

THE FUTURE BATTLE-SHIP.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE proposed armament of the two projected American battle-ships, a battery of 12-inch and 10-inch guns only, has been claimed by an American journal as a new departure, based on the lessons of the Russo Japanese war. As a matter of fact, "The Standard" points out, it does but carry a stage further a tendency which has been apparent in our own navy since the King Edward VII. class was designed. The secondary battery of 6-inch guns, which it has been customary to mount in battle-ships from the time of the Admirals, let us say, onward, has no real "raison d'etre." It is a compromise depending on the fact that the 6-inch gun was the largest which could properly be called quick-firing. The 6-inch gun was a shell-gun of moderate penetration, designed to pour in a rapid fire, destructive to the guns' crews and the unarmoured parts of an adversary. For such a purpose it was, and is, unexcelled; and the British navy is slow to surrender it because it believes in coming to close quarters, and has evolved a loading-drill which gives an advantage of one or more shots per gun per minute over any adversary.

THE USES OF KRUPP.

Now, however, owing to the superior hardness of Krupp armour plates, nine inches will give the protection previously given by twelve. It has been found possible, therefore, with the same weight of armour, to give protection up to the upper deck which will resist the attack of the 6-inch gun. Moreover, the introduction of perfect obturation, the easy position loading system and the chain rammer, have enabled heavy guns to approach those of medium calibre in rapidity of fire. The first consequence of these improvements was the introduction of the 8-inch, 7·5-inch, or 7-inch guns, in the various navies of the world. But the ammunition of these guns cannot be man-handled; therefore, while the 7·5-inch has been introduced into several cruisers, for battle-ships the British Admiralty wisely decided to go straight to the 9·2-inch of 47 calibres to reinforce the 12-inch gun. Here it is necessary to review briefly the modifications in tactical ideas which the last five-and-twenty years have brought about. In ships of the Alexandra and Superb era the heavy guns were mounted in open battery on the broadside. In the Inflexible and onwards they were mounted in heavily armoured turrets, increased in weight and reduced in number.

Up to the date of Trafalgar, the theory of fighting in line-abreast prevailed with consequent necessity for heavy bow-and-stern-fire. The Royal Sovereign class saw a reversion to the ideal of broadside fighting in line-ahead, a theory which was established when Admiral Wilson, in 1901, demonstrated that superior speed and the tactical mobility unobtainable in line-abreast fighting conferred the advantages obtainable in Nelson's time by the possession of the weather-gauge. The problem now was to mount batteries of heavy guns properly protected and capable of being trained on the beam and as many degrees as possible before and abaft it. In the King Edward VII. class this problem was solved by placing a 9·2-inch gun in an armoured turret or redoubt on the superstructure at each corner of the armoured citadel.

THE CUNIBERTI DESIGN.

Following on this appeared the design of Colonel Cuniberti, Chief Constructor to the Italian Navy which appeared in Jane's "Fighting Ships" (1903) for an "ideal British battle ship." Given the money, Colonel Cuniberti asserted, it was possible to construct a vessel which should steam 25 knots, be protected by twelve inches of armour, and mount twelve 12-inch guns. This he proposed to do, retaining the British standard of coal capacity, on a displacement of 17,000 tons, or 650 tons more than the King Edward VII. It was generally seen that on the displacement allowed, the combination of qualities promised was not possible, given proper "lines" and due stiffness of structure. But Colonel Cuniberti was a true herald of coming events. The Lord Nelson, of last year's programme is designed to carry four 12-inch guns in addition to her 12-inch armament; the new American battle-ships are to have six or eight 10-inch; and the new British design, as yet undisclosed, will go one better even than these. Whether the entire armament will be 12-inch or not time must be left to show. If it be, we may look to see a monster ship, running up to very near 20,000 tons. The one thing which can be said with certainty is that, when the design is disclosed it will be found that Great Britain still leads the naval policy of the world, and that the projected American ships are a stage behind in the race.

To sum up; the new design for battle-ship armament has come about in the course of evolution and is in the nature of a reversion to type. A more numerous battery of heavy guns has been rendered necessary by recent improvements in armour and the increased range of the latest type of torpedo and possible by the improved gun-mountings and sights for which the great firms of Elswick and Barrow must have the credit.

CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

A RECENT case at the Southwark County Court elicited from the plaintiff, a widow, that her occupation consisted in hiring silk skirts, hats, and feathers to coster girls, when an occasion of state required a display of pomp. It is an old trade, only recently fallen into dishonour, and the "hire-purchase system," whether in sewing machines or the complete furniture of a flat, is but a variant of it.

The hired dress-suit that ingredient of survivor of bankrupt splendour which makes its appearance at the lesser "hop" is known to us all. Because it is rentable, and by reason of the steady demand for it by those who regard its wear as the hall-mark of fashion, the dress-suit is more readily saleable than any other variety of clothing. Where the frock coat that has seen its day will fetch no more exalted price than a pot of geraniums or a flabby indiarubber plant, the dress-suit that is past its high noon goes for hard cash. A colleague assures me, indeed, that a suit showing clear signs of wreck brought him the sum of seven-and-sixpence. From him it would go to a pertinacity cleaner, and then, pressed and packed with naphthaline, it would be available for hire at a shilling to two shillings an evening for festive gatherings, where, breathing the perfume of the moth-killer it might well serve to cast a glamour round the sturdy materialism of its unwonted wearer.

The opulent ostrich feather, featly curled about the ample brim of the Bank Holiday chapeau, is a staple article of the hire trade. Whether white in its natural shape, black, or dyed to harmonious tints of Arcadian green or cordial red, it governs all fashions and preserves an unimpaired vogue. The rise of the toque and motor cap has not disturbed its pre-eminence. These suffice for ease and mere ruddy beauty, where it is required to mix somewhat at splendour with the day's enjoyment, the feather-festooned hat drooping largely over the oiled fringe, is still de regle. Rates rule in accordance with the demand, and are not a little subject to weather influences. For instance upon a day which opens well, with plenty of sun and little wind, three fine plumes of assorted colours may be leased for some four shillings. If, however, there be rain, or a promise of rain later in the day, the devotee of fashion must let her purse "souffrir, pour etre belle." The feathers will need to be recurled after their drenching, and five shillings or more is the price demanded for the tenancy of them.

Silk skirts, bodices, and such like solidities are chiefly brought into the hire market by the demands which a funeral makes upon the self-respect of the beneficiaries. In certain circles, a death in a house is an evil tempered by a degree of distinction. The day that the body goes to the earth, those ride in carriages who never rode before. The corpse has an amount of consideration which the living being never achieved. All eyes are on the family, for the sake of their mere respectability they issue to the cemetery in decorous black of unimpeachable quality. The lessor of apparel has furnished them with the complete panoply of grief; the widow, who will go dinnerless for lack of pence, weeps through a veil of nerve-jarring crape, and best skirts crackle authentically as the alights at the grave-side. Next day with her children's bread to earn, she labours at the washtub in soiled print. But she has had her day of splendour.

The costume of a bandit was hired, one remembers, for Mrs. Leo Hunter's garden party, by Mr. Snodgrass. It was embellished with spangles, and designed with a two-inch tail. One has not far to seek still for the means to assume the character of one's fancy. There are bandit's clothes—yes, and spangles—in Covent-garden yet, all at quite reasonable rates. It costs but five shillings to prance as a Pierrot, and no more to posture as a motley fool. Less, in fact.

It is obvious that the hire trade in clothes has a particular object. In most cases, to put it roughly, it is designed to facilitate a plebeian's efforts to impersonate a patrician. It is, therefore, worthy of note that the authentic patrician, in his most exalted character, is a customer of the trafficker in clothes. Many a peer of this realm does not possess the robes and coronet of his degree, and at the late Coronation there were Napoleons of the "ole clo" business who made a good thing out of renting-robes and coronet to peers to enable their attendance at the ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

The subject, on the whole, is one of great possibilities, were there still a Charles Lamb to deal with it. A writer so daintily skilled in the treatment of ladies' pink hosiery would find a generous scope in, say, the cost of ceremony that attends at a Whitechapel function after grazing the Foreign Office ball. There is pathos in it, too.—Perceval Gibbon in "St. James's Budget."

WOMEN AS JURORS.

JUDGES' VIEWS ON A STARTLING PROPOSAL.

A WOMAN ON WOMEN.

"For the due administration of justice no jury is complete without woman," was the startling proposition set forth by the members of the Hardwicke Society, who held their annual ladies' night in Gray's Inn Hall on March 31st.

A crowd of appreciative women admirers and a small contingent of judges—including Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Justice Kennedy, Mr Justice Kekewich, Judge Bacon, and Judge Tindel-Atkinson—listened to the deliberations of the Hardwickians and alternately quivered with indignation and shook with laughter at the picture of learned judicial sisters, forewomen of the jury, and twelve ladies good and dreadful, bowed under the responsible juniors.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) dressed in white and wearing a diamond tiara, was an uncompromising opponent to the admission of women to the jury box.

"Charming though the feminine nature is in the abstract, justice has no place in it," declared Mrs. Craigie.

"I have met women who have made themselves reasonable, but they tell me they found the process very dehumanising. From what I see of women's work in public life, I am convinced that they were never intended to govern," said Mrs. Craigie.

CALLED INTUITION.

Justice is invariably drawn as a female figure, and referred to by poets as she, but she is always blindfolded which means that she cannot be trusted to go straight, was another of the novelist's little pleasantries.

Women as well as men, have been given equal entry to the dock, therefore open the jury-box to them, was Miss Constance Smedley's bold appeal.

Mr. Justice Darling had reserved some witticisms for the Hardwickians. Oil and vinegar, was his description of the proposed mixed juries. The men would work slowly by logic, the women quickly by what they called intuition.

There would, in fact, be an end of juries altogether—an end of the King's Bench Division! I do not say there would come chaos, but worse—the whole administration of justice would be left to the court of Chancery, his lordship concluded, with a triumphant ring in his voice.

Mr. Justice Kekewich, who has never in his career sat with a jury, was of opinion that women could not be spared from their domestic and society duties for the jury-box.

Judge Tindal-Atkinson alone of the judges valiantly declared in favour of Women jurors, and appealed to the portrait of Good Queen Bess, which occupies the place of honour in the hall of Gray's Inn, as substance of a woman who could govern.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Major G. H Geddes, R.F.A., second son of Colonel J. Gedd, of Cheltenham, and Vera, second daughter of Mor-General C. A. Cuningham, late Political Resident of Aden.

MARRIAGES between the following have been arrangd:—Cecil Vivian Sloane Stanley, late Captn 12th Royal Lancers, son of the late Francis Sloar Stanley, and Fanny Louisa Hakim, daughter of M. Hakim. Captain R. L. Muspratt Williams, R.A., son of the late Major-General Muspratt Willims, of Fernihurst, Cheltenham, and Violet Hasben, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Tyrrill Drake, of Victoria (B.C.).

"THE CINGALEE."

IN the King's Bench Division on March 27, Mr. George Edwardes, proprietor and manager of Daly's Theatre, was called, and said there was no foundation for the allegation of the plaintiff in the statement of claim as to the utilisation of his plot, scens, &c. It had been the practice for many years to produce at Daly's plays of two sets each and in these plays the services of artists identified with the theatre and under contract to him were utilised. The artists included Mr. Haydn Coffin, Mr. Rutland Barrington, and Mr. Huntley Wright. Speaking of the negotiations with the plaintiff, Mr. Edwardes said he was very much taken with Capt. Fraser's play. He liked the dialogue and also three lyrics which he saw, and he was bound to say with regard to the latter they were the best in the piece when they were finished. He liked the idea of the scene being laid in Cashmere, and thought he would take an option on the play, although he was not in immediate want of a piece. The Geisha and San Toy were the most successful he ever produced, and he wished to have another one of the kind if possible. He usually interspersed such a play with a modern one, and his next would be French.

His Lordship: After that you will be ready for another Oriental piece then. If Capt. Fraser's play does not resemble 'The Cingalee," why should it not be produced after the French one? Mr. Edwardes: Personally, I should say there is no objection to producing it. It could not affect 'The Cingalee" in any way. His Lordship: I shall leave what I have said there.

Continuing the defendant said Capt. Fraser did not succeed in suggesting a part for Mr. Huntley Wright, and then a collaborator was mentioned. He did not like many of the ideas in The Hanjiahn. He did not care for the baby perambulating in the second act, and in fact, did not want babies in the play. (Laughter.) He did not think the public would be attracted by the baby. The heroine character was also peevish. She was an unsympathetic little girl, and he did not like the idea of her getting into a harem. (Laughter.) Capt. Fraser would not agree to a collaboration, and he (the defendant) told him that in that case he had better take back the play. He came to the conclusion that The Hanjiahn was not in a fit state to produce. While the present action was being tried he had had a Cashmere opera submitted to him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gill: Sent from India? Mr. Edwardes: by a young amateur whose identity can be disclosed. Mr. Gill: With the Jhelam river thrown in? (Laughter.) Mr. Edwardes: Yes, the banks of the Jhelam river, and practically the same as in Capt. Fraser's play. If he had plagiarised any play in "The Cingalee," it was his own plays.

Mr. Tanner was next called, and stated that he had written a number of plays, and was under an agreement with Mr. Edwardes to produce a new Gaiety play. Referring to the interview with Capt. Fraser, he said the captain's attitude was in effect that he did not desire to have anything to do with him, that he (Capt. Fraser) had done his part of the contract and Mr. Edwardes should do his. The witness said the whole story was to his mind absolutely worthless for a musical comedy. The idea of a native Baboo in the play had germinated to his mind for sometime before "The Cingalee," but what crystallised it was meeting an Indian gentleman in a club, who used to dress most fantastically, and put on a new waistcoat every day. (Laughter.) While the plaintiff's play was really a military play the military element was quite absent in "The Cingalee." In the original manuscript of the plaintiff's play, which witness saw, there was never any suggestion of the comic Hindoo being thrown into the river, and in "The Cingalee" the incident was not elaborated till a year after the plaintiff's play was rejected, and then it was first intended for Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald, but was afterwards used by Mr. Huntly Wright. In cross-examination by Mr. Bankes the witness emphatically denied that he got an idea from reading the plaintiff's play, and then reported that the plaintiff would not collaborate with him so that he (the witness) might write the play himself. He had already received £1,508 on account of author's fees on "The Cingalee" and expected to get another £500, if the country run was successful.

Mr. Huntly Wright, Mr. Owen Hall, and other witnesses connected with the dramatic profession gave evidence on March 28 in support of the defendant's case.

On March 29 counsel having addressed the jury, Mr. Justice Darling proceeded to sum up, pointing out that there seemed to be certain narrow conventions in all musical comedies. The question for the jury was whether the similarities in these plays went beyond those conventions. He pointed out that there were conventions in all branches of art. It was impossible in painting by Landseer, for instance, one would expect a dog, and perhaps a stag; if one were lucky both. (Laughter.) His lordship then quoted Sheridan's "Critic" to show that charges of plagiarism were made in respect of plays 100 years ago. Mr. Justice Darling also declared that there could be no plagiarism of commonplaces, which was as much as to say that there could be no plagiarism of many modern writers. He quoted from an old book, "Lux Orientalis" a title he commended to Mr. Edwardes as one for his next production, whereat the defendant gravely nodded—a passage with reference to plagiarism.

The Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, and awarded £3,000 damages. His lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff, and with regard to the injunction he did not think it would be needed. He therefore refused it. Mr. Gill applied for a stay of execution, pending appeal against the verdict and excessive damages. His lordship decided to hear counsel on the point, and after some discussion, he granted a stay on the defendant's paying £2,000, into Court.

LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

LORD SPENCER "BUOYANT WITH HOPE."

EARL SPENCER impressed it upon the Liberal meeting at Rochdale on March 30, that while the fiscal question would be the dominating issue at the next election, Liberals could not allow other matters to be swamped by it.

Earl Spencer said that, with an experience extending over forty-eight years, he had never known a time when there had been so much matter of profound interest affecting the whole community as now. Mr. Chamberlain's policy had produced an enormous change in political feeling in the country. He had something to do with splitting the Liberal Party earlier, and now he was splitting the Unionist Party. At all events, he had raised a question which had been thought to have been settled long ago, in the days of Cobden and Bright.

He (Lord Spencer) held that Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliation was as dangerous for the country as Mr. Chamberlain's and would lead to the same disaster in the long run (cheers). A more humiliating position than that of the Government on the recent fiscal resolutions in the House of Commons had never been occupied by any Ministry in this country (cheers). It seemed to him that their sole object was to stick to office as long as possible. Some said that it was to allow Mr. Austen Chamberlain to introduce his Budget; others held that they wanted to start a new constitution in South Africa. Whatever the reason, he felt that in Mr. Balfour's hands a real humiliation had been inflicted on that great deliberative assembly the House of Commons, and that the retribution would be all the greater for being delayed.

He had heard that it was being said that Mr. Chamberlain was already beaten, and that, therefore, Freetraders need not think our fiscal system was now in danger. That was a doctrine that must be stamped out. Every exertion must be made to carry every possible seat in order to obtain a comprehensive verdict from the people on this great subject, on which the continued prosperity of the nation depended (cheers).

The question of Free Trade or Protection would be the dominating subject before the country at the next election; but Liberals could not allow other questions on which they felt deeply to be swamped entirely by it (cheers). There was the great question of education. They were bound to redress some of the most salient difficulties raised by the Government Act. Liberals must secure thorough representative control of school maintained at the public expense, whether by rates or taxes.

In foreign affairs, happily, there was not much to change. The present Government had gone into many subjects of foreign affairs with success, working towards that policy which all desired of arbitration rather than force of war (cheers). Liberals would have to tackle the problem of the national expenditure, which had grown by leaps and bounds. If expenditure went on at the present rate it would be impossible to find money for many objects which progressives desired to achieve.

He congratulated Liberals that the former state of despondency in the party had passed away, and that they were now buoyant with hope, and, before long, they would have the opportunity of upsetting the present vacillating and weak Administration, and of putting into place one which would put forward its views clearly and honestly, and only bring forward such measures as it thought would be of lasting good to the whole community (loud cheers).

WORK ON THE GREAT ICE AGE.

DR. NANSEN'S LECTURE TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

DR. NANSEN, addressing the Royal Geographical Society on the subject of the Oscillation of Shore Lines, illustrated his theory by references to the physiography of the Norwegian coast. No traveller along the western coast, he said, could fail to be struck with its endless fringe of low skerries and islands, rounded by the action of ice, now melted away. The tops of these were much at the same level, broken only here and there by some solitary and more hilly island such as Tunghatten, which rose like an outpost of the mountainous mainland. These islands and the shallow depressions between them maintained a very uniform level for long distances, and formed one of the most characteristic features of Norway, which Dr. Nansen termed "the coast platform." West of it, at a considerably greater depth than any part of the coast platform, and detected only by soundings was a second platform, cut like a step in the submerged land, as it slopes to the ocean depths, which he called the continental shelf. Its generally rocky surface was also more or less undulated but less conspicuously so than that of the coast platform.

For these remarkable features, one or both of which might be traced in other parts of the world, Dr. Nansen offered an explanation which can be most easily understood when applied to the coast platform. Where it now exists, the land was carved by the usual agencies into hills and valleys. It would be similar to, though on a less bold scale than, what still existed inland; then "it sank to a lower level; the sea came and cut down to a generally uniform level. Then the land again rose, became covered with ice, which rounded off asperities, and since that melted, there had been oscillations of level."

Dr. Nansen placed the formation of the platform—the planing down of the surface—in glacial and inter-glacial times, but could not admit it to be a pre-glacial formation. He gave a similiar explanation of the continental shelf, but that would be older. He attributed this oscillation of level during and since the beginning of the glacial age to the gathering and melting away of ice. Where it lay thick on the land, there its weight would cause the earth's crust to sink; when it melted, this would rise. This process has gone on as Dr. Nansen showed, in other parts of the earth, and his explanation accorded well with not a few of the facts he so ably marshalled.

AGGRIEVED HIGHLANDERS.

AN ALLEGED SLIGHT ON A FAMOUS REGIMENT.

MR. IAN MALCOLM, who started the movement against the special Army Order of January 8, said on March 30:—

"The reason why we are fighting is that ever since 1831, the Highland Light Infantry have felt that they were being ousted by some subterranean influence at the War Office from their proper historical position as second senior regiment in what may be called the Highland Brigade. In 1881, they were removed for the first time from their depot at Fort George to Hamilton in the Lowlands. They complained bitterly at the time and have also complained periodically since, but with no result.

"In South Africa, after the Modder River, they were taken away from the Highland Brigade, in order to make room for the 2nd Gordons, a very junior regiment, but under considerable pressure from home they were reinstated. Now, for the third time, they are isolated from their Highland companions in arms. The action of the War Office seems to have given rise to the opinion among the public that the Highland Light Infantry are not a Highland regiment. That is best illustrated by the fact that when they were nominated to go to Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of that city made a formal protest to the military authorities that Edinburgh should be garrisoned by a Highland regiment."

Mr. Malcolm expressed the opinion that this feeling must have a very adverse effect on the recruiting of the regiment, and also of other Highland corps. He pointed out that, although the Highland Light Infantry recruited mainly from the Glasgow-Hamilton district, it must not be forgotten that the population of the district was largely of Highland descent, and that men living in it enlisted in the regiment as a Highland one.

"We think it particularly hard that a regiment which possesses more battle honours than any other regiment in Europe, with the exception of the Rifles, should be singled out for such harsh and ill-judged treatment.

"Considering the number of Scotsmen holding leading positions in the Cabinet and the Opposition, it is not too much to hope that the passion for symmetry raging in the breast of the War Secretary—that is to say, for having five regiments at Perth and five at Hamilton instead of six at the former place and four at the latter—may be restrained, in order to preserve that healthy sentiment which has always so effectively assisted in the recruiting and efficiency of the Highland regiments."

INVENTOR AND CONJUROR.

Sir Hiram S. Maxim writes a pathetic letter from Nice to the Paris edition of the "New York Herald."

He relates that a few nights ago a conjuror asked that someone should give him a watch; what he wished to do was to smash the watch and return it intact to the owner. A very foolishly handed him mine, which was a very high priced one and had been especially made for me in Switzerland. The first part of the experiment succeeded admirably, but the last part was a total failure; notwithstanding all of the professor's skill, the watch persisted in remaining in a smashed condition, and is still a smashed and worthless watch. Moral: If you have a valuable watch, don't lend it to a juggler.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

GRIM CONFUSION.

THE Khedive lay at the point of death, and Lord Cromer prepared a message in cipher to that effect. Before this could be got off, however, the news came from Hellwan that the Khedive had expired. This was wired straight through to the Foreign Office. Presently there came through the original cipher. By some miracle of irony it had been twisted into "I have just returned from Hell, where the Khedive now is." Sir E. M. Grant-Duff cites the story in one of his diaries.

HUMBLE SCHOLARS.

How is it, one wonders, that the coal-pit turns out such a number of excellent men? Mr. William Abraham, who has been testimonialised at Cardiff is typical of a class of men for whose integrity and talents the House of Commons, political differences apart, has come to entertain the highest respect. One has heard Mr. Keir-Hardie tell how, as a pit-boy he learned to write shorthand by scribbling the out

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An important discovery in the purification of contaminated water has been made by Dr. Moore and Mr. Kellerman, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is that objectionable algæ in ponds, lakelets and storage, reservoirs, &c., can be quickly, and cheaply destroyed by extremely dilute solutions of copper sulphate or of metallic copper. A solution of 1 part copper sulphate in 100,000 of water can destroy typhoid or cholera bacteria at ordinary temperatures in three or four hours. So dilute a solution of copper is colourless, tasteless, and considered harmless to man or beast. This method is, however, not intended to supersede but to supplement the filtering method.

Disagreeable tastes and odours of drinking waters are almost exclusively caused by algæ, and the copper solution will prove an advantage not only for reservoirs, but pleasure ponds and lakes, fish ponds, watercress beds and so on. The copper, while killing germs of disease, does not affect harmless bacteria. A microscopical examination of the water should be made to determine the amount of copper sulphates required. No rule for this can be given. It is a matter of experience the cost of sterilising a million gallons of water in this way is estimated at only half a dollar or thereabouts, perhaps less.

Professor Branly, who discovered the principle of wireless telegraphy, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a description of an apparatus he has invented for effecting or controlling a series of operations of any sort at a great distance by means of electric waves acting on coherers. The apparatus works well in the laboratory of the Catholic Institute of Paris.

It appears from the researches of Professor Dayon, of the University of Lyons, that slow intoxication by phosphorous causes fatty degeneration of the liver, incoagulability of the blood, and the disappearance of the element which generates fibrine.

Dr. Moore, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has given his patents on inoculating soil with bacteria to the public, and the Department has distributed samples of bacterial cultures, for experimental purposes. It has been found that the bacterium sent out (Pseudomonas radicicola) does not always form nodules on the roots of vegetables, but still the roots were packed with it so that the plant would be able to profit by it and fix the nitrogen of the soil. The Department forwards the bacteria in cotton-wool saturated with the culture, and afterwards carefully dried, so as to keep the bacteria in it.

The "monophone" is a new combined telephone receiver and transmitter, introduced by the Societe Industrielle des Telephones Rue du Quatre-Septembre Paris. From the receiver, which is drum-shaped and held to the ear, a long mouthpiece or cornet curves down, so as to come near the mouth. The voice entering the cornet plays on two sides of the microphone transmitter, which is of carbon grains. The sonorous as well as hygenic qualities of the apparatus are said to be good.

The "stenophile" is a new shorthand typewriter which prints in ordinary letters. It is the invention of M. Bivort, Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Paris. It can write at the rate of 200 words a minute, but the ordinary speed is 125 to 150 words a minute. A pupil, after some days' practice, can do 50 words a minute. The invention is unlike ordinary typewriters and consists of two instruments—one for punching holes in a band of paper, the other for mechanically printing in type from the band.

According to M. Leon Guillet bronze alloys containing more than 92 per cent. of copper have their breaking strain and elongation increased by tempering at a temperature between 400 and 600 degrees Centigrade. Bronze alloys containing less than 92 per cent. of copper have their breaking strain and elongation increased to a remarkable degree when tempered at more than 500 degrees. The maximum breaking strain is got with a temperature of tempering of about 600 degrees. The maximum of elongation seems to vary with the composition of the alloy, when tempered at more than 500 degrees. C. improves bronze for traction tests.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences Paris, M. Berger submitted radiographs of a man afflicted with Osteomalacia, or decalcification of the skeleton. His height had lowered from 1 metre 57 centimetres, to 95 centimetres, and all his voluntary movements had become impossible except those of the head. Treated at first with chloroform on the understanding that his malady was of microbian origin, and then with phosphorus, the demineralisation went on, and was only arrested spontaneously after the abandonment of all medication. The skeleton appears now to have recalcified to some extent, and the patient can move his limbs. His general state is good. His is a rare case of spontaneous amelioration.

Mr. Percival Lowell, the American astronomer, has verified the double character of five "canals" on Mars drawn by Schiaparelli as double in 1883. The corroboration was quite unintentional, as he was not thinking of Schiaparelli's work at the time. The double canals may, therefore, be taken as objective realities.

Spectograms taken at the Lowell Observatory show that Clerk Maxwell's theory of Saturn's rings being formed of discrete bodies is correct.

Peary's new vessel for his next Arctic expedition is to be of Virginia white oak and there will be a projection on the hull, so that if she is caught in the ice by means of hydraulic screws placed between it and the ice she may be lifted and then allowed to drop suddenly on the ice, and break it.

Mr. George Cugley, an American, claims to have prepared antitoxic serums for inoculating animals against various diseases. The seram is injected into the blood by a needle-pointed syringe. The vaccination of a dog or cat is not attended by an eruption. The greatest demand is for "distemper" antitoxin to be injected into young dogs. Monkeys and rabbits are also in oculated at the Cugley laboratory.

The Japanese are said to inflate their captive balloons at the seat of war with hydrogen got from the action of sodium on water but M. De Fonvielle the aeronaut, thinks it doubtful, as sodium is so costly, and that probably they employ aluminium for the purpose, according to the method of Colonel Kovanko, the Russian, who has also gone to the front.

At a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Washington, Dr. Guthe showed a specimen of Heusner alloy composed of 40 per cent. copper, 27 per cent. of manganese, and 13 per cent. of aluminium, which was highly magnetic, though its constituents are not.

Artificial pumice is made at Bietigheim, in the valley of the Enz, Germany. It is prepared from clay and ground stone, and is of different hardness, according to requirements.

The Indian University is to send an expedition to Spain for the coming solar eclipse. A horizontal photographic telescope, about 75 feet long, with an aperture of eight inches, and a mirror reflecting the sun rays into it, will be used.

The "Lancet" writes—"In January of this year over 100,000 deaths were recorded from plague in India. In February there were another 100,000 and 34,000 and 35,000 deaths are the numbers which have been reported during the past two weeks. Thus a greater disaster has occurred to our Indian population since the commencement of 1905 than has happened to the Russian army in Manchuria. Have those responsible for the welfare of our Indian empire fully realised the gravity of the situation, either from its humane or political aspects? As regards the humane side, it is obvious that active measures proportionate to the greatness of the issues at stake require to be taken. Are these being organised and carried out? We doubt if the reply that can be given is satisfactory. It is true that an inquiry is to be undertaken by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, the governing body of which has been in communication with the India Office, and that the Institute, in conjunction with the Royal Society, has nominated a small advisory committee to be entrusted with the duty of drawing up a plan of campaign. This is good so far as it goes, but surely the urgency of the situation has not been recognised. The proposal of the Lister Institute was made last September, the work has not yet commenced, and it is possible that nothing much will be done till next September. In the meantime, the appealing death-rate continues. . . . The method in which this matter is being handled must occasion concern to those who are anxious that the inquiry should be started in a proper manner, and should achieve practical results. The epidemic of plague in India is more than a passing incident calling for some palliative measure. It is a catastrophe which, if not dealt with by broad and adequate measures having for their main object the prevention of the disease, will create a state of affairs in the Empire which may become a serious political danger. No Government can afford to have its subjects dying from one disease, presumably a preventable disease, at the rate which is occurring in India, for ultimately such destruction produces its moral effects. When the rulers appear to hold the subjects' lives cheaply a loosening of the bonds may occur between the governed and those who govern. This has occurred in the times of pestilence before now, and it may occur again."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Local rain has fallen in North-East India and the South Peninsula. Balasore has received 2 inches, Chittagong and Dibrugarh 1 1/2, Madura and Jalpaiguri 1 inch and Calcutta, Burdwan, Rodaikanal 1/2 an inch. Local showers are possible in Bengal, Assam and the South Peninsula.

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

A shallow depression is appearing in Sind. The barometer has fallen in Kashmir, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Local rain has fallen in Bengal, the South Peninsula and Ceylon. Trincmalee reports 2 inches, Trichinopoly 1 inch, and Colombo and Silchar 1-2 an inch. Conditions are apparently disturbed in the South-West Bay, and rain may again be expected in the South Peninsula. No rain of importance is likely elsewhere though a few local showers are possible in the Kashmir, Himalaya, Bengal and Assam.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
13th	83°	67°	...	..
14th	81°	69°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH APRIL.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·896	ESE	8	78·6	68·1	61	.....	8·58	— 3·30
Jask	29·832	Calm	1	82·3	71·2	80	.....	3·83	— 0·44
Muscat	29·837	N	5	80·9	77·6	83	.....	6·01	+ 2·00
Aden	29·910	SSW	11	84·3	77·4	68	.....	1·93	— 0·45
Lahore	29·845	N	2	90·8	61·2	40	.....	3·47	— 0·12
Sirsa	29·892	NNW	6	92·6	60·1	35	.....	2·73	+ 0·72
Delhi	29·831	W	6	94·2	67·5	28	.....	3·96	+ 0·78
Agra	29·823	NW	5	95·5	66·4	24	.....	4·15	+ 2·60
Cawnpore	29·816	SW	5	79·4	63·7	28	.....	3·97	+ 1·94
Allahabad	29·816	WNW	3	100·8	69·1	49	.....	3·42	+ 1·01
Jhansi	29·870	Calm	6	102·3	72·6	51	.....	1·87	+ 0·14
Jacobabad	29·812	ENE	3	102·0	66·8	31	.....	1 51	+ 0·40
Karachi	29·850	NW	9	94·8	70·2	79	.....	3·31	+ 1·72
Jeypore	29·857	N	5	91·2	70·6	22	.....	2·30	+ 0·76
Ajmere	29·902	Calm	4	96·9	68·5	24	.....	1 70	+ 0·34
Deesa	29·819	ENE	8	106·1	63 0	6	.....	0·09	— 0·41
Ahmedabad	29·833	NNW	7	101·8	70·1	46	.....	0·06	— 0·62
Baroda	29·853	Calm	7	102·3	66 0	29	.....	0·39	+ 0·09
Jamnagar	29·845	WNW	14	97·1	64·2	62	.....	0·03	— 1·07
Dwarka	29·875	WNW	10	82·1	72·2	66	.....	0·37	.....
Rajkot	29·833	WNW	8	101·9	63·9	38	.....	0·00	— 0·51
Bhavnagar Para.	29 849	Calm	7	101·1	71·5	36	.....	0·00	— 0·77
Veraval	29·852	W	11	80·1	68·3	92	.....	0·03	— 0·69
Neemuch	29·893	NNE	8	95·0	67·1	...	.....	0·54	— 0·36
Indore	29·88	NE	6	97·0	63·1	24	.....	0·09	— 0·28
Sangor	29·85	NE	8	97·4	68·0	11	.....	1·20	— 1·48
Jubbulpore	29·802	NE	2	99·0	66·2	25	.....	1·36	— 1·21
Hoshangabad	29 842	NE	10	100·9	70·2	15	.....	0·34	— 1·36
Khandwa	29 816	NW	4	102·2	71·	7	.....	0·05	— 1·08
Raipur	29·78	Calm	3	100·2	74·4	47	.....	3·41	+ 1·17
Nagpur	29·79	NE	5	101·7	72·1	26	.....	1·20	— 1·59
Amraoti	29·800	SSW	5	101·4	70 6	15	.....	0·21	— 1·8
Akola	29 8 9	NW	5	1 1·2	69·8	29	.....	0·15	— 2·14
Surat	29· 55	W	6	92·2	69·5	74	.....	0·47	+ 0·17
Malegaon	29· 13	WNW	6	102·3	69·0	19	.....	0·01	— 0·91
Bombay	29·873	SW	6	85·2	72·	82	.....	0·08	— 0·61
Poona	29·857	NW	1	10·3	65·4	4	.....	0·00	— 1·72
Ahmednagar	29·859	NW	7	98·6	72	22	.....	0·00	— 1·07
Aurangabad	29·79	N	8	99·4	70·2	15	.....	0·00	.....
Sholapur	29·8 1	N	9	103·	76·0	30	.....	0 20	— 1·5
Kolaba (Alibag)	29·873	NE	9	85·3	70·9	70	.....	0·00	— 0·69
Belgaum	29·87	WNW	9	10·1	73·4	40	.....	0·09	— 2·05
Mormugoa	29 8 2	NNW	11	97·3	69·9	8	.....	0·17	— 3·05
Karwar	29·872	NE	6	85·7	71·5	76	.....	0·00	— 2·3
Mangalore	29·882	E	7	88·9	76·4	0	.....	0·00	— 3·72
Calicut	29·872	NW	1	88·7	76·2	7	.....	0·06	— 7·91
Cochin	29 861	NW	...	92·3	80·6	69	.....	3·0	— 0·14
Bangalore	29·889	SW	7	97·1	70	7	.....	2·38	— 5·58
Hyderabad	29·872	ESE	1	100·1	75·2	8	.....	0·49	— 2·45
Masulipatam	29·85	SSE	9	9	8	8	.....	7·82	+ 0·24
Cuddapa	29·811	WNW	9	105·0	76·5	51	.....	1·25	— 1·34
Madras	29·831	S	6	9·0	79·6	7	.....	6·62	— 14·55
Coimbatore	29·87	WNW	6	91·	7	5·6	0·4	2·53	— 3·93
Trichinopoly	29·851	Calm	1	1·1	9	74	.....	3·01	— 5·72
Nagapatam	29·82	Calm	8	8·8	78·0	84	...	18·8	— 12.54
Colombo	29·833	E	6	86·0	74·0	85	0·09	15·07	— 20,13

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana and at Neemuch Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi and has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is from '05 to '11 above the average to the north of latitude 23°.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been generally fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is below normal everywhere except in Lower Sind where the maximum is 7° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 60° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Karachi, Dwarka, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain in light showers fell at Coimbatore, Mangalore, Cochin and Colombo.

Weather continues fine almost everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	4	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	16	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	29	42
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	18	16	28
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	30	23	54
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	20	19	28
G Mahim and Worli	26	21	37
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	23
Total	141	132	253
Same date last year	99	81	170

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
15	12

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	15	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	03	35	55
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	13	10	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	28	26	54
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	20	17	31
G Mahim and Worli	25	26	33
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	6	9	17
Total	171	142	283
Total plague deaths to date	237,025	239,872	
Same date last year	97	88	180

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
23	17

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala 2164 tons Captain J Skinner, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain W Morrison will sail to-day for Colombo and Tuticorin in ballast.

THE steamer Dalmatia, 2109 tons, Captain G Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 2nd April with cargo of coal.

THE steamer Gadsby, 2273 tons, Captain a Robinson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cape Town 25th March in ballast.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2150 tons H Dunck by, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 5th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1773 tons Captain H Bunker will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2158 tons Captain P H stunt sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Rev and Mrs M C B Irwin M E Meade and one deck passenger.

THE City Line steamer City City of Lucknow 2370 tons Captain R S Miller arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Glasgow 18th March via Liverpool, with a general cargo and Captain Colan as a passenger.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2329 tons, Captain T W Leighton, arrived in harbur on the 15th instant from Hull, 13th March with a general cargo. Dearing the voyage she experienced strong S W Gale, a cross the Bay, and light weather from Red Sea.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 910 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bussrah 9th April via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J J Mills, Mr J G Martin, Capt Menzies, Major and Mrs Grier and infant, Col Stafford, Lieut Col Cunningham, Mr Blathwayt, Mr Thatcher, Nurse and infant of Cunningham, Mr T Buckley, Major and Mrs Nicholson, Miss Garden, Mr Stafford, nurse and 2 minors, Miss Sanderson, Revd Mrs and Miss Gambold, Mr Chutterbuss, Messrs Savage, Robins, Hill, Forteath and Morris, Mr and Mrs Yorke, nurse and 2 infants, Messrs J N Monahan Foeppen, N Soofia, M Ganajee, J Nathain and Lady Jamal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie		R I M
R I S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Elsa (bque)	414	Soiton			Tne Captain
Persepolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Baron Inverdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Drachanfels	4707	Lintig			Glader Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Siegfred	659		Milberg		F F C & Co
Ochia	3435		Dewing		M M & Co
Zinnia	2339		Clarge		M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer			P & O C'y
Clan Fergusson	3107	Mcalister			F M & Co
Bengal	1257	Phillips			P & O Co
Lama	910	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Dalmatia	2109	Hamilton			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Malta	3990	Peters	Shanghai	18-4	P & O Co
B	Inkonka	2206	W O Moore	N F		H S Siddick
B&R	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Liverpool	28-4	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Bodlewell	2320	Scure	Antwerp	19-4	M M & Co
F	Sultan	1781	Burmeister	Zanzibar	19-4	A Strandes
G	Purl	643	Ahmed	Mangalore	17-4	Shephd & Co
H	E R O'Brien (ship)	1037		Durban	17-4	M K & Co
M	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Not Fixed		H O Jocsuh
N	Avristan	1521	Beadford	Avonmouth	19-4	E Latham & Co
O	Nuddea	19.4	Houston	African ports	20-4	M M & Co
P	Yola	2246	Goulit	Dunkirk	20-4	K Nixon & Co
Q	Firood	2005	Chapman	R S ports		B & P S N Co

H. WALL.

Bahadur	829	Fakcera	N F Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia	3529	Osborne	L'pool 22-4	W & A Graham & Co
4	Ischia	2784	Quirelo	China	17-4 G Crocco
6	Nyanza	2641	Macaulay	Kobe 22-4	T Morrison & Co
7	Riverdale	2752	Hay	Kobe 20-4	T Morrison & Co
9	Marwarri	3682	Armstrong	Hamburg	1-5 K N & Co
10&11	Bareefoss	2571	Fleficher	Karachi 22-4	Glade & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	29-4 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	945	Williams	Karachi	18-4 M & Co
15	Drumonby	2353	Evans	Genoa	22-4 T M & Co
16	Regent	104	Cooke	D'kirk	22-4 J M'tosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Dalmatia s	Hamilton	Calcutta April 2
	Lama s	McDiarmed	Buseh, April 2
	Gadeby s	Robinson	Cape Town Mar 25
	Castello s	Leighton	Hull Mar 13
	City of Lucknow s	Meller	Glasgow Mar 18
	Flamingo s	Dunckley	Calcutta, Apr 5
16	Berkhall s	Jones	Cardiff, Mar 14
	Dania s	Peters	Venice, Mar 14

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Scalda s	Brown	Rangoon, &c
	Egypt s	London	London
	Deo Baldubno s	Canepa	Genoa, &c
	Virawa s	Stunt	Calcutta, &c
	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Madura, Bamber, for Persian Gulf
" Kola, Morrison, for Colombo

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Silesia, for Trieste, &c
" Caledonia, for London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
12	Gwalior	Rangoon
12	Pentakota	Negapatam
13	Alberto Treves	Venice
12	Lonsdale	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left Suez on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Mattana, left Port Said on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant and may be expected here on the 20th instant at daybreak.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Colombo, for Bombay on Sunday 16th instant at 12 noon and she is expected here on Wednesday 19th instant at 8 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—133 cwt condiments H Muncherjie and Sons 29 bales wool and 45 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co. 125 bales goat hair 105 bales w. ol, W and A Graham and Co 100 bales cotton Gaddam and Co 500 cwts myrabollams D Sanjana and Co, 96 cwts Cajeo L Purshatam.

Aston Hall s—9130 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co, 900 cwt oil cake K B Sujan.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—48 cwts condiments H Muncherjee and Sons

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—133 bales wool, Latham and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Clan Ferguson s—300 cwts aloe febrie The Bombay Company,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympica s—2001 cwts groundnuts, D Nanjie and Co, 2000 cwts wheat, 2538 cwts groundnuts and 7498 cwts teaseed Raili Bros 3 cases piecegoods Kabn and Jahn, 480 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Dromonby s—2000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaecheck and Co.

Aston Hall s—2900 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Aston Hall s—2000 cwts linseed and 9000 cwts wheat J Fachiri 6009 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co.

Asto Hall s—8000 cwts Wheat and 9040, cwts linseed alli Bros, 6,001 cwts linseed A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marwari s—1500 cwts myrabollams, and 125 cwts olibanum H Anandrao and Co 4,000 cwts bone meal R Kadechoy 4000 cwts rapseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Regent s—200 cwts rapeseed H Cauji, 6,025 cwts cottonseed Wagjee Bechers

Yola s—110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co

FOR TRIESTE

Salesia s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co 165 cwt myrabollams Schutart Bros; 952 bales cotton Rall Bros 1001 cwts rapeseed A Blaschcek and Co

FOR VENICE.

Silesia s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1300 bales cotton and 803 cwts linseed Raili Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Ferguson s—150 cwts aloe febre The Bombay Company

FOR KOBE.

Nyanza s—500 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and C, 500 bales cotton, N Curseljee and Co; 111 bales cotton; S N Talati and Co 400 bales cotton Tata and Co

Rincolale s—350 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Isobia s—200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co 300 cwts oves, P F Talati

Malta s—63 cwts raisins and 33 cwts bdellium D Natio and Co 26 cwts cloves M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 50 bales twist David 30 bales piece goods R S N Talati and Co 156 cases tea, Killick Nixon and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRIS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 17, 1905.

1 Members have to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Capt.
Adjutant B. V. R.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scald and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Cuticura Skin Book."

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and Genera Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the estoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PANDIT

D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

[illegible]ert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: ".....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctr and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.

AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,

158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

IN HOT CLIMATES

where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,

CALVERT'S

20 per cent

Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder

is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

"IT WOULD COST TWICE AS MUCH OUT HERE"

Is what our FOREIGN Customers tell us.

MASTERS' PRIZE-MEDAL WATCHES will last 20 YEARS

DOUBLE CASES, 2 GLASSES, 2 DIALS.

Gold £10 : 10 : 0

Silver £2 : 10 : 0

If you will send HALF the CASH with order we will send the £10 or 50/- Watch by next mail, you pay the other HALF on delivery, you will then get a Good Watch from England cheap. Send to RYE for Masters' Catalogue of Watches, Jewellery, &c., (Free) any article sent for HALF cash.

Sunday Companion says: "Better value we have never seen." *Bankers' London & County.*

MASTERS Ltd. 34 HOPE STORES, RYE, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.

WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED, *Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.*

STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING

For Textile, Flour & other Mills.

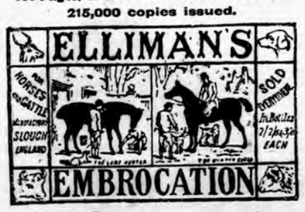
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.

The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.

188 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.

215,000 copies issued.



Animals

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

Massage

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Commen Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 *Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated*). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc. 6d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption or the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Fine Skin

is made finer, and bad is made better by

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.

TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Eduljí Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Burjorjee & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—Harakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons. KUALA LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no case should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. Be sure you get WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

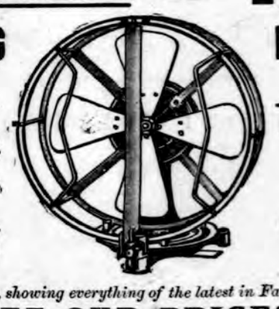
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

An Absolute Necessity!

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG,

OSCILLATING OR REVOLVING FAN.



Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.

Just the thing for Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.

If you are Up-to-date you cannot do without it!

Write for our New List, showing everything of the latest in Fans & Electrical Supplies

GET OUR PRICES.

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile Street, LONDON, E.C.

By Royal Warrant To H. M. The King.

The . . Remington Typewriter.

. . *Never Fails* . . and *Never Grows Weary.*

It is always adequate to the urgent demands of the most rapid operator.

. . Price List and full particulars upon application to . .

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER. 100 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,

Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay. 15

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather goods.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES

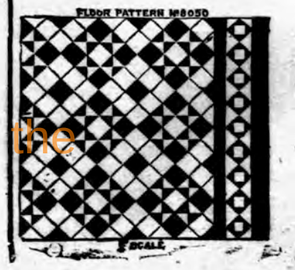
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,

Rheumatism, Backache, Bruises, Neuralgia, Headache, All Bodily Aches.

Price 1/1½ and 2/6, of all Chemists.

CONQUERS PAIN!

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.

MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Canada on 07 July, 2017

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s.,

High Class and Genuine

Egyptian Cigarettes

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS,

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST

gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion:—She should drink

BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON,

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR HOUSES, MILLS, FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Half the Price and Weight, Double the Efficiency and Handiness, and the most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

SPECIAL CHEMICALS USED FOR GENERATING VAPOR.

NO PUMPS, NO HOSE, AUTOMATIC.

EXTINGUISHES OIL, CELLULOID, PETROLIUM, TAR, BENZINE.

Guaranteed to remain in Working Order For Any Length of Time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION:—

MINIMAX is self acting.
MINIMAX destroys all smoke.
MINIMAX can be used by any one, even lady or child.
MINIMUM of price, weight and size.
MINIMAX always ready for immediate use.
MINIMAX requires only one hand to hold.
MINIMAX weighs only 13 lbs. when full
MAXIMUM of simplicity and effect.

Price complete— each Rs. 37-8, Refills Rs. 5,
Packing and Carriage Extra.

Sole Agents in India, **MARCKS & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND POONA

Sub Agent, D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A

WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

BEFORE BUYING YOUR ELECTRIC FITTINGS CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF PAYING A VISIT TO THE SHOWROOMS OF THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF

R. DITMAR,

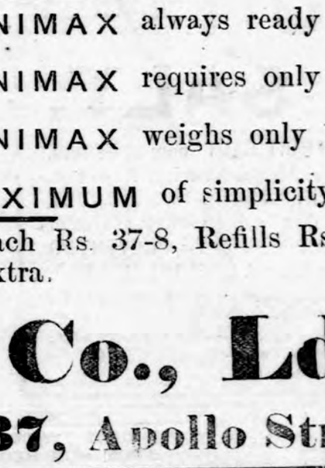
69, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

A MARVELLOUS SELECTION OF HIGH CLASS FITTINGS FOR

ELECTRIC LIGHT,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES ON SHOW. FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

ESTIMATES FREE. ALL FITTINGS ARE OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.



SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¼ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

OFFICES IN THE EAST:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Issued under government seals. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

C Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. **B**

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.